

The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 52, NO. 6.

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1918

PRICE THREE CENTS

BACK TO SIMPLE LIFE

Food Administrator Hoover Gives This Advice

PRACTICE FOOD CONSERVATION

Wilmington, Delaware, January 17, 1918.

"Go back to the simple life, be contented with simple food, simple pleasures, simple clothes. Work hard and pray hard. Eat, work, recreate and sleep. Do it all courageously. 'We have a war to win.'"

HERBERT HOOVER.

If every one in this country would follow the above suggestion by Food Administrator Hoover there would be plenty of meat, wheat, sugar and fat to supply our armies abroad and enough to keep our allies from starving.

Despite the fact that they are compelled to do hard manual labor, mechanics and laborers of Delaware are doing their bit to win the war in building ships and making munitions, but they must aid by conserving the foods that are absolutely necessary for our soldiers and our allies.

Hotels, restaurants and boarding houses of Wilmington are having beefless days on Tuesdays, wheatless days on Wednesdays, and porkless days on Saturdays and are now planning one meat each day without meat of any character. This request of the Food Administration also applies to rural Delaware to be equally as patriotic. In this conservation program the boarding houses and hotels must have the cooperation of their patrons. The man or woman who asks for meat on a meatless day has a suspicion cast upon them in the eyes of the waiter. The answer usually is that there is no meat being served.

What the mechanics of Wilmington are doing is being enthusiastically carried out in thousands of homes in Delaware. Housewives are almost solidly behind the Hoover program. The question, what are you doing?

Are you having meatless and wheatless and porkless days? What the skilled labor of the larger cities are conserving is a patriotic work that the agriculturist should follow. The food conservation program is meant for farmers and grangers as well as for the city labor man. French, English, Italian and our own experts tell us food conservation is necessary in this war to be won.

Now is the time for every good eater to come to the aid of his country.

In the matter of food substitution is not starvation. The Food Administration asks you for the former in order to avoid the latter.

Remember, that being a slave to your eating habits is one way of helping the Kaiser and prolonging the war. The proper study of mankind (just now) is the food question.

Meatless days and wheatless days are sure steps toward high-living days. Practice food conservation for the sake of your stomach, for the sake of your pocketbook, for the sake of your country, or for any other reason, but BE SURE YOU DO IT.

LOAN ASSO. COMPLETED

At the meeting held Saturday, Feb. 24, at the Bureau of Labor, Wilmington, the New Castle Farm Loan Association was completed. Applications were made for loans aggregating approximately \$60,000.

It is very gratifying to note how the farmers of the county are appreciating and taking advantage of the government loans. Judging from the spirit demonstrated over the County and at the meeting Saturday, the Farm Loan Association will develop into one of the most important organizations in the County in the promoting of better farm houses. There is no doubt that it will be the means of many a tenant farmer owning his own farm, erecting better buildings and buying better stock.

When the merits of the Farm Loan is understood, it is obvious why it appeals to the practical farmer. It is a long time loan which enables the farmer to buy a farm or erect buildings or drain his farm; investments which bring returns slowly but investments which bring returns certainly and with big interest. It is a loan backed by the Government, a loan with which one percent of the face value of the principle plus the interest can be paid off annually, and in a period of 35 years the principle will be absorbed.

The following are the officers elected: President—A. J. Coverdale, 15 W. 9th St., Wilmington, Del.; Vice Pres.—J. J. Sharp, Christiansa, Del.; Sec. & Treas.—Geo. L. Townsend, Ford Bldg., Wilmington, Del.

Loan Committee:—Walter S. Money, Townsend, Del.; J. S. Spruance, 2210 Gilpin Ave., Wilmington, Del.; J. J. Sharp, Christiansa, Del.

Board of Directors:—Martin S. Smith, Ford Bldg., Wilmington, Del.; Thomas Manns, Newark, Del.; Thomas Jeffries, Stanton, Del.; Walter S. Money, Townsend, Del.; J. S. Spruance, 2210 Gilpin Ave., Wilmington, Del.

Any farmer of New Castle County who is interested in the County Loan Association will kindly address the Secretary—Treasurer, George L. Townsend, Ford Bldg., Wilmington, or the County Agent at Newark.

DELAWARE COLLEGE

The Women's College is taking her part in the nation wide campaign to have 75 per cent. of all students in the United States enlisted in some sort of Bible study. The aim is to have college men and women prepared to be leaders in rebuilding civilization after the war on the strong basis of Christian principles. The colleges of this district had a conference at the University of Pennsylvania on January 21, to which the Women's College sent as delegates Professor Caudell and Miss Mary Mason.

The practice work of the Home Economics Department of the Women's College has this semester been placed under Smith-Hughes supervision for permanent work. The Italian Neighborhood House in Wilmington has a class of eight girls in cooking, which meets once a week. The People's Settlement in Wilmington has an evening class of eight, also in cooking. In Newark the 11th grade of the High School has classes of cooking, serving and sewing; and the colored school has a class in sewing at their own schoolhouse. The teaching is done by the Seniors of the Women's College, under the personal supervision of Professor Myrtle V. Caudell, the head of the Home Economics Department.

GOVERN WHEAT SALES

The licensee dealing in wheat flour at wholesale should distribute the 70 per cent. of its requirements, purchased in accordance with Rule 27, through his customary markets and channels of distribution in such manner that each of his customers receives his fair share thereof and that during the three months' periods from February 1, 1918, to April 30, 1918, and from May 1, 1918, to July 31, 1918, no town, city, state, or district receives from the licensee more than 70 per cent. of the amount it received in the corresponding three months' period in the year 1917. He shall not seek new markets or channels of distribution, and sales of large quantities to new customers will be regarded prima facie as a violation of this rule.

"The licensee dealing in wheat flour at wholesale shall not on or after February 24, 1918, sell to any person engaged in the business of baking bread or rolls any wheat flour, except whole wheat flour, unless the buyer purchases at the same time or the licensee satisfies himself that the buyer has purchased one pound of wheat flour substitutes for every four pounds of wheat flour purchased."

Parcel Post Sale

A Parcel Post Sale will be held by the Parent-Teacher Association in the Assembly Room of the School, Friday evening Feb. 15th. No cards have been sent out but it is hoped everyone interested in the welfare of the school will contribute one or more packages which can be sold at 10 cents, they can be sent direct to the school if desired. Come and spend an enjoyable evening.

ALASKA AS A BARGAIN

Only half a century ago the United States paid Russia the sum of \$7,200,000 and received for it the territory of Alaska. There were many who at the time opposed the purchase and who, when it was consummated, bewailed a useless and inexcusable waste of the public funds.

This year the Alaska salmon catch is valued at \$40,000,000. It will be of enormous use in solving the great problem of supplying America and her allies with food. Copper is one of the most important of all materials in the waging of modern war and there is now a copper shortage which is especially acute in the enemy countries, but which is left also in the Allied camp. Alaska has immense deposits of copper. Coal also is one of the primary materials of modern warfare, and Alaska is full of coal, most of it as yet untouched.

The acquisition of Heligoland by Germany—a stroke which made the submarine warfare possible—is the most striking example of territorial transfers which seemed of trivial importance at the time, but which subsequently were revealed as being big with import. The case of Alaska, while somewhat less striking, nevertheless, should have a high place in the same category—Charles News and Courier.

Old Fashioned Winter

Little is heard these days from the man who usually complains that "the winters are not what they used to be when I was a boy." The present weather is amply satisfying in that regard, and it comes up to the high lights the more severe seasons of by gone years have impressed upon the old inhabitant as the regular thing in his youthful days.

The winter really began last August, and it has been getting colder now and then. It may be remembered that we had ice in September. It will be very strange, indeed, if we do not have a long and cold winter.

Snow is in many ways an unpleasant feature of winter, but in some ways it is a decided benefit. In this case it is of great importance, as it furnishes a blanket to protect the all-important wheat crop.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mrs. Josephine High, of Philadelphia, has been visiting her sister Mrs. W. A. Comeys.

Mrs. W. S. P. Combs has had for guests Misses Locata and Alga Jester, of Ellendale.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Richards, of Philadelphia, spent the week-end with relatives here.

Mr. J. Wallace Heaston, of Elizabeth City, N. C., was a visitor in town several days this week.

Mrs. J. Everett Walls and little son have returned from a visit with her sister in Philadelphia.

Mr. J. H. Vinyard, of Pennsgrove, N. J., visited his mother Mrs. Elizabeth Vinyard Sunday.

Miss Lillian M. Miles, of Philadelphia, was entertained over the week-end by Miss Helen Manlove.

Miss Lottie Jolls was the guest of her brother Mr. John J. Jolls and wife, in Wilmington over the week-end.

Mr. J. Ringgold Richards, of Claymont, spent Sunday with his parents Mr. and Mrs. George S. Richards.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Reed and daughter Elsie week-end guests of their daughter Mrs. Grover King, at Easton, Md.

Mr. George F. Wilson has just returned home after spending sometime with his sister Mrs. E. D. Hearne, of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Harry Dempsey and daughter Miss Pauline, of Wilmington, visited her parents Mr. and Mrs. George Echenberger, of Greenville, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. George Echenberger announce the engagement of their daughter Louise, to Mr. Edward F. Gerstenberger, of Greenville, Texas.

An Anna E. Wilson has just returned home after spending two weeks in Baltimore and Washington, D. C., with friends and relatives.

Dr. G. B. Pearson, of Elkton, and Dr. Charles Pearson, of Boston, Mass., were Sunday guests of Mrs. M. H. Cochran and Mrs. Pearson.

Messrs. Ray Dickson, Bruce and Theodore Whitlock, of Wilmington, and Mr. Francis D. Pinder, of Chester, spent Sunday at their homes here.

Miss Olive Lockwood, of Wilmington, and Lieut. Merritt N. Lockwood, of Fort Meyer, Va., spent Sunday with their mother Mrs. Nellie C. Lockwood.

Mr. John E. Ginn, Mrs. Lawrence Reynolds, of Wilmington, and Miss Oran Spry, spent Sunday last at Camp Dix, the guests of Sergts. Delbert and John Gallagher.

Missionary Meeting

The regular business meeting of the Woman's Home and Woman's Foreign Missionary societies was held last Saturday evening at the home of Mrs. E. G. Allee, on Crawford streets Dr. E. W. Caswell had charge of the devotional exercises, after which routine business of each society was transacted. It was the annual opening of the mite boxes of the Home auxiliary, which netted said society eight dollars. A very interesting program in charge of Mrs. S. J. Brockson, was given, it was devoted especially to "mite box" work, etc. The March meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. M. Burris; the devotional exercises will be in charge of Mrs. Burris, and the program in charge of Mrs. W. K. Betts. The hostesses of the evening, members of said societies living on Crawford street, served delicious home-made frozen custard, cake and mints during the social hour.

Abraham Lincoln

Lincoln—the greatest human in all history; the gentlest memory of our world; measured by dollars and cents a failure; weighed by commonsense, honesty and manliness and worth, a world standard. Educated in the school of poverty, faceted by hardship, this ungainly circuit rider appeared grotesque and inconsequential; but, golden opportunity demanded a man and singling out this plodder, crowned him with the laurels of a nation's gratitude.

Impregnated as he was with Divine fire, we reverently say—not well, but, nobly done, thou great and honest Abe.

WARWICK

Mrs. John Price spent a few days this week with Mrs. Custis Price, near Sassafras.

Preaching Sunday evening at 7.30. Christian Endeavor at 7 P. M. Everybody welcome.

Quite a number of town folks attended the sale of Mr. Albert Price on the Levels on Wednesday.

Mrs. Almetia Moore returned home last week from a visit with her sister Mrs. Harry Danniger, of Media.

Mr. Howard Bishop, of Norristown and Mr. Lester Bishop, of near Chesapeake City, were Sunday guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bishop, near town.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, February 16th. QUINQUAGESIMA Sunday.

Services: 10.30, Morning Prayer and Sermon. 11.45, Sunday School session. 7.30, Evening Prayer and Address.

February 18th. Ash Wednesday.

"Blow the trumpet in Zion, sanctify a fast, call a solemn assembly." Joel 11:15.

The solemn fast of Lent takes its names from the season in which it falls. The meaning of the Saxon word is spring, at which time the Church, by fasting and prayer, makes her preparation for the festival of Easter. It extends over a period of forty days, not counting the Sundays which lie between; for Sunday, being the day on which our Saviour arose, is a feast day throughout the year. The first day of Lent is known as Ash Wednesday, and is so called from a custom that prevailed in the ancient Church of putting ashes on the heads of penitents on this day, in token of their humiliation. The observance of Lent as a preparation for Easter has been handed down to us from the earliest ages of the Christian Church; and no one who recalls the frequent exhortations of our Saviour to the duty of fasting, can doubt the wisdom and benefit of such an institution.

For though it is as much a duty to live a holy life at one time as another, yet every one knows how apt we are to indulge ourselves, how reluctant to cross our wishes or appetites, how easily we put out of our minds and indefinitely postpone the duties which are unwelcome to our natural instincts and self-love. Therefore it is a very wise and happy provision of the Church thus to set aside seasons for recollection and repentance, and for special lessons in self-denial, when solemn ceremonies and the example of others may, as it were, compel us to stop and ponder whether we are going on as we should in our Christian life, keeping ourselves "unspotted from the world."

The Church does not lay down any precise rule for the manner of our fasting during this season, leaving it to be governed by our conscience and circumstances. There are many who cannot fast, in the strict sense of the word, abstaining from all food, and of whom it is not required; but few who may not deny themselves some indulgence of appetite, and dress and amusement, for his sake who spent these long and lonely days in the wilderness, hungering, and burdened with the weight of our sins. May He help us all to follow the example of His patience and humility, that "when Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall we also appear with Him in glory."

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, February 10th, 1918.

Brotherhood, 9.30 A. M.

10.30 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Evening worship and sermon at 7.30.

Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

At a recent meeting of the Brotherhood the following officers were elected: President, James Jarrell, Jr.; 1st Vice President, Frank Lewis; 2d Vice President, Minors Banning; 3d Vice President, George Dickerson; 4th Vice President, Robert George; Secretary, George Swain; Treasurer, E. G. Allee; Chaplain, W. T. Pearce, Sr.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, February 10th, 1918.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

Pastor is cordially invited to attend the Men's Bible Class.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "What My Church Stands For." 1st Pet. 1:2-8.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer Meeting.

The collection in behalf of the National Service Commission of our church will be continued on next Sunday. This collection is toward the \$500,000 funds for sending chaplains, and conducting religious work among our Presbyterian soldiers and sailors. Let everyone give!

A Card From France

Mr. W. T. Pearce, Jr., has received a card from one of the soldier boys in France thanking him for a package of tobacco sent by Mr. Pearce sometime ago. The cards follows:

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Jan. 15, 1918.

DEAR UNKNOWN FRIEND: I received your package and was surely glad to get it. I consider this and excellent idea as all of we boys are usually short of funds. Indeed it has made all of the Fort du Pont boys happy to receive these packages of tobacco.

YOURS PRIVATE EDWARD PIERCE.

Red Cross Members

The following are new members of the Middletown Red Cross for the month of January:—Mr. and Mrs. William Allen, Mr. G. Lester Cleaver, Mrs. E. E. Paxson, Mrs. George Tibbitt, Miss Eliza Fox, Royden Caulk, Jr., Mrs. F. L. Smith, Misses Esther and Ethel Cleaver.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

February 9th.

Feed the birds.

Shortest month.

January 1918 is out.

Tree trimming time.

Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12.

St. Valentine's day, Feb. 14.

Washington's birthday, Feb. 22.

Catching cold is easier than catching fish these days.

Frozen water pipes are becoming a monotony instead of a rarity.

Some of our subscribers have changed their place of residence since the new year. They should notify us if they are not receiving their paper.

Birds of New Castle County will perish in numbers unless the farmers clear snow away in places and give them feed now that snow has covered the fields and woods.

The ice companies explain that ice will be very high next summer because we have had such cold weather that there are not enough ice houses to put all the ice in. Do you get it?

Mrs. Mae Moore entertained the U. T. C. Sewing circle at her home on North Broad street, Tuesday evening. The guests present were: Mrs. T. S. Foursacre, Mrs. John Gill, Mrs. A. K. Hopkins, Mrs. D. W. Stevens, Mrs. Elwood Banning, Misses Elsie Jones, Prudence Lewis, Florie Bloume and Ada Scott.

New Century Club Notes

The regular business meeting of the New Century Club was held on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Mary Shallcross. This was done to conserve the coal. The executive board meeting was held at two o'clock; three new members were elected to membership, viz.: Mrs. G. B. Pearson and Mrs. Henry D. Roberts, associate members, and Mrs. V. K. Betts an active member. Very little business was transacted as there was a bare quorum present. A report of the State Executive Board meeting was given by Mrs. H. A. Pool. Mrs. Edward Ladley and Mrs. E. M. Vaughan gave two very interesting current events.

Red Cross Work

"Let us who stay at home remember that in a few years the souls of a million soldiers, American boys, will be speaking to us from their graves on the battle fields of Europe, asking what we did over here to stand behind them. Was it merely a matter of talking or did we really do something to help them? We must answer them."

Don't let the cold weather and a little bit of snow keep you from coming to work. Hot or cold the surgical dressings are needed just the same. If some of our workers would bring their own aprons and scissors it would be a great help to the chairman. We have some pillow slips to be made and would be glad if some of our members would offer to take them home. The Club House is open for work on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday from 1.30 to 5. We would be glad to have the children who wish to cut scraps for hospital pillows come any of these afternoons.

INSURE CORN SUCCESS

In our efforts to produce in 1918 as large a crop of corn as possible nothing should be left undone that will insure success. The grower should be positive that his seed will germinate strongly. A careful examination of all seed corn should be made at an early date. Owing to the cool, wet fall corn did not mature thoroughly before freezing weather. The extremely low temperature of the past few weeks has probably injured the vitality of corn that was not thoroughly dried out. The only way to determine whether corn has been injured or not is to make a germination test.

In order to aid in this work the Department of Agronomy of the Delaware Experiment Station will make a germination test free of charge to any farmer in the State.

The sample for testing should consist of two or three hundred kernels from about fifty ears of corn, that is, four or five kernels from each ear. The kernels should be taken from the ears you intend to use for seed, no matter under what conditions they have been stored. If you have not selected your seed ears take the samples from the crib or stock of corn you will probably use for seed.

A report will be sent to you as soon as the test is completed, together with suggestions if necessary.

The samples, accompanied by the name and address of the sender should be sent by parcel post to Prof. A. E. Grantham, Newark, Delaware.

THE TRANSCRIPT—\$1.00 PER YEAR

TOWNSEND

L. L. Maloney spent Saturday and Sunday in New York.

Mr. Hart Scott, of Hampton, Va., visited his home here over the week-end.

Mrs. Edward Hart spent Saturday with her sister Mrs. James Wilson in Smyrna.

Mrs. Walter S. Money and Mrs. George Daniels visited Philadelphia relatives several days the past week.

The Red Cross forwarded to Wilmington headquarters during the past week 50 pair pajamas, 20 sweaters, 8 pair wristlets, 13 scarfs and 5 helmets.

Tuesday, Feb. 12th at 8 P. M. the Parent-Teachers Association of the Townsend High School will give an entertainment in the Assembly Hall. Admission free.

A variety shower was given Miss Karlene Hart last Saturday afternoon in honor of her approaching marriage to Mr. James Carpenter, Jr. Many useful and beautiful gifts were received.

Mrs. L. L. Maloney and Mrs. Walter S. Money entertained at the home of Mrs. L. L. Maloney on Commerce St., Wednesday, Feb. 6th from two to four. Thirty-five guests were present. Games suitable for the occasion were participated in and created quite a great deal of amusement. Mrs. Harry Gill carried the honors while Mrs. Walter Gill carried the booty. Mrs. Maloney and Mrs. Money were assisted in sewing by Misses Ethelwyn Maloney and Anna Van Dyke. The table was beautifully decorated with red and white, with a canopy of red satin ribbon to which was attached the favors for the guests. Chicken salad, Maryland biscuit, coffee and mints were served.

OBITUARY

MRS. M. E. EMORY

Mrs. M. E. Emory, died at her home in Georgetown, Md., Wednesday morning, aged 85 years. Death was caused by paralysis.

Funeral services will be held at St. Stephens Church, near Cecilton, this (Saturday) afternoon at one o'clock and interment will be made in the adjoining cemetery.

RICHARD L. PRICE

Richard L. Price died at the Homeopathic Hospital, Wilmington, at 9.45 o'clock Thursday evening, of heart trouble, aged 68 years. Mr. Price had been unwell for the past six months and was taken to the hospital last week for treatment, but gradually grew weaker and his death had been expected for the last few days.

The deceased had been a life long resident of this community and at the time of his death was engaged in the fertilizer business. He was also a member of the Light and Water Commission, and a director of the Mutual Loan Association.

He leaves to mourn his death a widow, one daughter, Mrs. John Armstrong, of Wilmington; one sister and three brothers.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock and interment will be made in the Bethesda M. E. Cemetery.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services without further notice.

Card Party Postponed

Owing to the weather conditions the "500" card party to be given by the members of the New Century Club this (Saturday) evening, has been postponed until a later date.

Save Wheat And Win The War

A pound of substitute flour must be sold for every pound of wheat flour disposed of by every food dealer.

That is the latest rule announced by the Food Administration in its effort to conserve wheat flour for our soldiers and sailors and allies abroad. No dealer is permitted to sell more than 30 days supply of flour or substitute flour to any consumer, and dealers are urged to sell a much less quantity than a month's supply.

The wheat flour substitutes include corn flour, corn meal, edible corn starch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rolled oats, oatmeal, rice, rice flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, buckwheat flour, feterita flours and meals, soy bean flour.

Graham flour is not a wheat flour substitute.

WANTED—To rent in Middletown, a modern house, furnished or unfurnished. Will lease for a year, and pay good rental. No children. Address ALBERT L. TEELE, 321 Market St., Cherter, Pa.

Queen Esther Monthly Meeting

The regular February meeting of the Queen Esther Circle will be held at the home of the President, Mrs. S. J. Brockson, on Tuesday evening, at 7.45 sharp. As it is the regular annual Mite Box opening the President would like a full attendance.

SEED CORN TESTED

Serious Conditions Confronting the Farmers This Year

WILL BE TESTED FREE

Seed Corn throughout the Corn belt is in bad condition due to September frosts and heavy winter freezing. Corn has gone into the winter throughout the country with a higher percentage of moisture than usual, which, together with the severe winter, has brought about the serious seed corn situation we are now facing. Just what the condition of seed corn in Delaware is at the present time no one knows, but it certainly is not up to standard. In order to locate all the good seed corn in the state and in order to find out the true seed situation, the Delaware Experiment Station through the Department of Agronomy, cooperating with the County Agriculture Agents, has arranged to make germination tests at no cost to the farmers. It is a fact that corn may look good in the crib but for planting purposes it is worthless because the germ has been killed by exposure to cold weather and will not grow.

In order for a Delaware farmer to have his seed corn tested by the Experiment Station, he is asked to select and mail 100 kernels taken from 100 representative ears of corn. This sample may also be given to any County or Home Demonstration Agent in the state who will forward it for this purpose. This is a mighty good work for a Farm Bureau which can make such service so much more effective. A farmer may send in one or more samples, providing he keeps them separate. This corn may have been selected in the fall and especially stored for seed purposes or it may come from the crib which will be used as the source of seed for 1918.

Every sample that is mailed in should have the name and address of the farmer, the name of the variety, when and where the seed was chosen, where it has been stored and whether it has been through freezing temperatures. The owner is asked to tell the quantity of the corn like the sample he may have to sell and the price asked for the same.

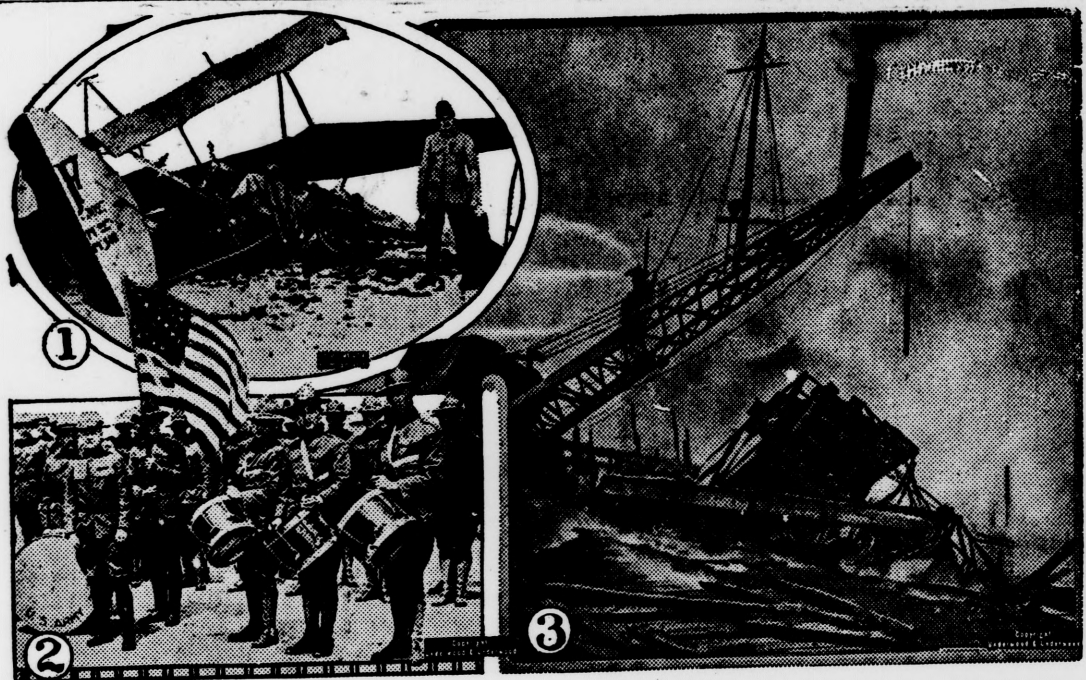
The Experiment Station will send a report to the farmer on every sample of corn received, and will try later on to bring together buyers and sellers of good seed corn. Already quite a quantity of good seed corn grown in Delaware has been listed for sale and we have no doubt the outside demand from less favored sections will give opportunity for the sale of good strains of corn for seed purposes.

Send all samples postpaid to the Agronomy Department, Delaware Experiment Station, Newark, Delaware. Such a sample may also be given or mailed to any County or Home Demonstration Agent in the State.

ODESSA

Miss Frances Watkins is visiting at Umatilla, Fla.

Miss Mary Gilch has returned from a visit to Baltimore.



1—Lieutenant Esman of the French aviation corps standing unconcerned with his dog beside his Farman machine, which a short time before had fallen from a height of several hundred feet. 2—Bandman and hospital staff men of the Americans who were first at the front in France. 3—Scene during the progress of a fire of suspicious origin that was started on oil barges at Port Newark and endangered the government ship-building plant there.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

AMERICA AND ALLIES ARE LAYING PLANS FOR VICTORY BEFORE YEAR CLOSES.

GERMAN STRIKES SPREADING

Workmen of Empire Demand Peace—Civil War Rages in Finland—Italians Drive Back Austrians—Secretary Baker's Excellent Defense Checks Criticism.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Washington correspondents were permitted to say, last Friday, that the United States and the entente allies are maturing plans of supreme importance which, it is hoped and believed, will bring the war to an end before the close of this year. What the project is, cannot be stated, but it is known that this country is about to use its men and resources on a far greater scale than has been considered possible, and that there will be close co-operation by all the opponents of the central powers.

In a message to American farmers, President Wilson declared the culminating crisis of the struggle has come, and that we must and shall win. He added that victory or defeat would be decided this year.

Industrial Germany at last seems to be rising in its strength, demanding that the war be ended without indemnities and annexations and that the condition of the proletariat be improved. This is really the big news of the past week, for if the hundreds of thousands of striking workmen, backed by the women of the country, can gain the support of a considerable part of the German army the autocrats and militarists may be driven from power or forced to recede greatly from their pan-German program in order to retain their hold on the reins of government.

In Berlin, Hamburg, Kiel and the Chemnitz industrial district of Saxony work has come to a standstill and all over the empire there are strikes. According to the meager dispatches from Germany, the soldiers and strikers fought in the suburbs of Berlin and some deaths resulted, though in several instances the soldiers refused to fire on the people. The two socialist factions are conducting the great demonstration, and many of their leaders are said to have been arrested. Three important newspapers of Berlin were suppressed. Minister of the Interior Waltraf refused to hold a conference with the delegates of the workmen.

Such was the condition of affairs, if surface indications meant anything. But the foreign correspondents in Holland and elsewhere were dubious. They more than half believed the imperial government had stirred up the strike movement in the hope that it would affect the entente countries and bring about peace, or that it intended to use the movement to break off negotiations with the Russian bolsheviks.

There was much uncertainty as to what was going on in Austria, as the censorship was very active. Reports from Vienna were that the state granaries there were destroyed by a conflagration which the revolutionaries were accused of having started.

From Petrograd came the statement that the workmen of Warsaw had struck in protest against Von Kuchlmann's demand that Russia recognize a Polish government protected by Germany.

It is interesting to learn that William B. Thompson, formerly head of the American Red Cross mission to Russia, contributed a million dollars or more to promote the spread of bolshevik propaganda in Germany and Austria, believing it would be the greatest instrument in the undermining of the militarist regimes in the central powers. This idea seems to be aviators have carried vast quantities fully justified by results. The Russian

officer and man who is in France. "Two pictures came to my mind in clear contrast—the one of John Pershing, the builder, resolute and determined, at his desk headquarters, or on his inspections. He has no time for pessimism. Officers who indulge in it in his presence soon find their mistake. The other picture is the gloom lobbies in Washington, where hotel has of late been the fashion and fed by whispered tidbits of pessimistic rumor.

"If the reports which come to us

of bolshevik literature across the lines, and this, together with the general publication of President Wilson's war aims address, has had immense influence.

The conflict in Finland between the government of that new republic and the revolutionists, who seek to follow the example of their brethren in Russia, has resulted in some sharp fighting. The so-called white guard, supporting the government in northern Finland, defeated the red guard despite the help given the latter by Russian soldiers, and then began a march on the southern part of the country, where the red guards were in control. A report that Sweden had intervened in behalf of the government was denied.

The Roumanians joined forces with the Ukrainians under the command of General Sticherbatcheff, whom the bolsheviks declared an outlaw, and invaded Bessarabia, partly to restore order there and especially to protect great stores of supplies belonging to Roumanian that had been removed there at the time of the German invasion. This move, added to other sources of irritation, caused the Russian government to break off all relations with Roumanian and to announce that it would fight the Ukraine. The troops of the reds got into action, and in Volynia they defeated the bolsheviks, taking possession of Lutsk.

On the other hand, the Ukrainians were forced to surrender Kiev to the bolsheviks troops.

The bolsheviks seem not to have come to any agreement as to the peace negotiations with Germany, and it was reported the breach between the Lenin and the Trotsky factions was widening. The premier favored yielding to the German demands, as might be expected from him, while Trotsky firmly opposed such a course.

The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk were resumed on Tuesday, the Russian delegates returning as the "representatives of the world proletariat" for the pansoviet congress in Petrograd has declared for a holy war against all imperialists. Trotsky was given a free hand in dealing with the central powers.

Italy struck suddenly and hard last week at the Austrian line on the eastern Asiago plateau. The dashing Italians broke through the enemy's positions, took some 1,500 prisoners and repulsed all counter-attacks. A day or so later they attacked again, taking enemy positions on Col del Rosso and Col Dechele and finally pushing on to the capture of Monte di Val Bella, a dominating height. A thousand more prisoners, many guns and large quantities of supplies were taken. The Teutonic resistance to these attacks was strong, but the Italians, who had valuable assistance from the French and British batteries and aviators, were not to be withstood. This looked like the beginning of a real offensive that might develop into a drive of magnitude, the probable object being to drive the enemy back against the slopes of the snow-covered Alps.

On the west front there was ever-increasing artillery activity but no notable infantry movements. The much-advertised German offensive still was delayed, perhaps waiting for internal troubles to simmer down. The sector held by the Americans was subjected to frequent shelling, and one early morning trench raid was made there, so that General Pershing had to report a number of casualties.

Our government gave out the gratifying news that sixteen great transports, the biggest armada ever sent out by America, had arrived safely at French ports and unloaded thousands of soldiers and immense quantities of war material. The assembling of the men and the departure of the vessels were successfully kept secret, and all submarines were avoided. The transports were all formerly German or Austrian steamships that were seized by America, among them being the Leviathan, which was the Vaterland largest of Atlantic liners. The German press had led the German people to believe that most of these ships had been damaged by their crews beyond repair.

According to Secretary of War

Baker, the United States now has nearly half a million men in France, and a million and a half more who will be ready to go whenever transportation is provided. Which does not accord with the opinion expressed by certain eminent Boches that the military power of America need give Germany no anxiety, because no great number of our troops can be taken over to Europe.

Stimulated, perhaps, by the successful attacks of allied aviators on Mannheim and other German cities, the Kaiser's air forces made two big raids on successive nights on London and southeast England. The bombs dropped by the first expedition killed 47 persons, mostly women and children, and all but one in the metropolis, and injured a considerable number. The second bunch of raiders murdered only two.

For the first time in months Paris was raided by enemy aviators. They attacked the city in considerable numbers and killed 20 persons and wounded 50.

Secretary Baker, at his own request, appearing a second time before the senate committee on military affairs, made an address that created so excellent an impression that much of the criticism of him and his management of the war department was silenced. He spoke frankly and eloquently, no longer seeking to cover up the faults of the bureau, but asserting that his critics had made it appear that specific cases were characteristic of general conditions, which was not true, and that every mistake discovered had been rectified and none of them repeated. His explanation and defense of most of the criticized acts of his department sounded convincing, and he displayed no ill temper or animosity.

The immediate result was an amicable conference between Secretary Baker and Senator Chamberlain. The senator assured the secretary the urging of the munitions director and war cabinet bills was due only to patriotic desire to help win the war and in no way was intended to reflect on the administration. Mr. Baker finally agreed to reconsider his objections to the former measure, but asked that the latter be shelved. It was believed that if the position of munitions director is created it will be filled by Mr. Stettinius, who already, in the reorganization, has been made surveyor general of army supplies. His long experience as purchasing agent for the entente allies seems to fit him peculiarly for the place.

The good results of the senate investigation and of the general criticism directed against some features of the war department's management are apparent daily, and the improvement may go on until all the critics are satisfied except those who hold that a professed pacifist is not the man for secretary of war in war time.

Secretary Lansing announced Wednesday that an agreement had been arranged by the United States, Great Britain and Canada providing that subjects of each country in any of the others may return home within sixty days for military service, and if they do not they may be drafted where they are.

The British and Canadian recruiting missions in the United States, under the command of competent and experienced officers who have all done their bit at the front, have been getting reasonably good results in New York, New England, Chicago, and many other sections of the country, and they will hold with us such a pact as is planned, for there are thousands of British subjects in the United States who only need to be pushed a little in order to get them into the armed service of their country.

Explosions and fires in plants that are making war material continue to be distressingly frequent, despite the efforts of the secret service to catch the spies and agents responsible. One of the worst of these occurrences was a great explosion in the naval torpedo station at Newport News, Va. Another was a disastrous fire on oil barges that threatened the big government ship yard at Port Newark. Federal agents believe many of these outrages are the work of pacifists who call themselves Americans.

In France are correct, the German staff takes the new American army very seriously.

"We have every kind of worker in France, every kind of expert. There is no department of human activity which is not represented. We are building almost everything we could at home, from machine shops to bakeries, from railroads to larders. I would sentence all pessimists to steering for Pershing in France. We are not losing the war. We are winning the war."

AMERICAN FORCES IN BIG GUN DUEL

On Their Own Battle Front in France.

WRECK ENEMY DUG OUTS

Huns Concentrate On U. S. Trenches—Their Aviators Balked In Attempt To Get Behind The Line.

American Army in France.—A German barrage fire at sundown Saturday night opened the heaviest bombardment of many days along the American sector, the American artillery replying shell for shell as the firing of the heavy guns spread along several kilometres of front.

Two Americans were killed and nine wounded during the bombardment, and one suffered shell shock.

The American gunners wrecked several of the enemy dugouts and so badly damaged the first-line positions that at one point the Germans were unable to occupy them.

When the bombardment had reached its greatest intensity, the Germans suddenly concentrated their fire at two points, throwing about 250 shells into a town in which the headquarters of a certain regiment are located, and which heretofore had been immune to enemy fire.

After the bombardment, a wounded American soldier was discovered in a position where it was necessary to carry him over a trench top to a field dressing station. A Medical Corps man displayed the Red Cross, and the Germans ceased firing until the man was removed.

Early in the day an American was wounded by a sniper.

American Army in France.—American troops now are occupying a sector of the Lorraine front in France. T is announcement is permitted by the military censor.

The whole American sector is resounding with the boom of guns. Airmen became exceedingly active along the American front on Saturday. Enemy snipers wounded two Americans.

A shift of the wind cleared away the mist which has hindered aerial operations and other activities for several days. A number of battles in the air were fought by patrolling planes. In one instance the French aviators defeated an attempt of German fliers to cross behind the American trenches.

The artillery and snipers also have become increasingly active. American 75s are harassing traffic behind the enemy trenches. The Germans are confining their fire largely to the American trenches.

Throughout Friday night machine guns rattled ceaselessly from German positions.

The French commander of a sausage balloon squadron, who was an artillery officer at Verdun during the heaviest fighting and who also participated in the Somme offensive, declared that the work of certain American batteries at the front was "almost perfect." He was particularly pleased with the work done by American guns in firing on a German position in a wood, which he observed from a balloon.

The fact that American troops were in the trenches in Lorraine was revealed by the German War Office three months ago. At that time, according to an official German announcement, the Americans were on the front at the Rhine-Marne canal, which intersects the battle line near the German border, due east of Nancy. This announcement was made in the official report from Berlin of the first German raid on the American positions, in which three Americans were killed, five wounded and twelve captured.

The eastern end of the battle line in France and Belgium runs through French and German Lorraine. French Lorraine, in which is the American sector, is included in the Departments of Meuse, the capital of which is Verdun; Meurthe-et-Moselle, whose capital is Nancy, and Vosges, with the capital at Epinal. The length of the front in French Lorraine is about 150 miles.

This section of the battle line extends into the Meuse from the Marne near St. Monneville, and runs eastward to the north of Verdun, south of St. Mihiel and east to the German border. There it turns to the southeast, and almost parallels the border to the vicinity of Leintz. Below Leintz it cuts across a section of French soil, past Badonviller and Senones and to the east of St. Die, and again crosses the German border at a point west of Colmar. The remainder of the line to the Swiss boundary is in Germany.

Since the battle of Verdun there has been no fighting of great importance along this front. For the most part it runs through high and broken country. Since the present battle line was established early in the war there has been comparatively little activity on the front to the east of the Verdun sector, the nature of the country making large operations impracticable.

FINED FOR PROFITEERING.

New York Grocer Charged 14 Cents For Sugar—Pays U. S. \$300.

New York.—The first fine for violation of the rules governing the sale of sugar in this city was imposed on Michael Rosenberg, a wholesale merchant, who handed over \$300 for having charged 14 cents a pound for sugar wholesale. It was said the money will be turned into some war fund to be designated by the Federal Food Board.

RED CROSS REPORTS

ORGANIZATION ACCOUNTS FOR MONEY ENTRUSTED TO IT.

To Date \$79,450,727.35 Has Been Appropriated for Relief Work—Criticism Answered.

Washington, Feb. 4.—What the American Red Cross has done with the vast sums of money entrusted to it by the people of the United States is stated in detail in a report just issued by the national headquarters. To date, \$79,450,727.35 has been appropriated for relief work in this country and abroad.

For foreign relief \$44,657,795 has been appropriated as follows: France, \$30,519,259.60; Belgium, \$1,999,631; Russia, \$751,940.87; Roumania, \$2,617,398.76; Italy, \$2,146,016; Serbia, \$871,180.76; Great Britain, \$1,703,642; other foreign countries, \$2,536,300; American soldiers who may be taken prisoner, \$343,627.

The foregoing appropriations are from the time the United States entered the war until April 30, 1918. For the United States the Red Cross has appropriated \$2,612,532.60 and the reason this sum is not larger is because the government provides nearly everything our army and navy needs, and besides, there is no civilian distress in this country of any considerable proportions.

The great variety of the military and civilian relief work being done by the Red Cross is indicated briefly in the following list: Canteens that afford food, baths and sleeping quarters for men at the front; rest stations and recreation centers for soldiers in transit and at port of arrival in France; care of destitute children; furnishing supplies to 4,000 hospitals; teaching mutilated soldiers new trades; reconstruction of villages; bringing together families of soldiers scattered by the war; farms for convalescent soldiers; sanitariums for tubercular and other patients; food, clothing, medicine, and shelter for the homeless and destitute; and other activities too numerous to mention.

It is stated by the national war council that all salaries and administrative expenses are paid out of membership dues, so that every penny given to the Red Cross war fund has been spent for relief. This answers the rumors that have been circulated about the expenses of operation.

Out of 255 executives in the fourteen divisional offices of the Red Cross in the United States, 59 per cent. are women. The policy is to select the most competent person regardless of politics, sex or religion.

DECISION OF WAR COUNCIL.

To Prosecute War Until The Pressure Produces Change Of Temper In Enemy.

London.—The Supreme War Council, which met at Versailles, finds no approximation in the German Chancellor's and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister's speeches to the terms of the Entente Allies and has decided to continue the vigorous prosecution of the war until peace can be obtained "based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law."

This official announcement was made here. A summary of the official report of the War Council says: "The council was unable to find in Von Hertling's and Czernin's recent utterances any real approximation to the moderate conditions laid down by the Allies' governments. Under the circumstances the council decided that the only task before them to meet was the vigorous and effective prosecution of the war until the pressure of that effort produced a change of temper in the enemy governments, justifying the hope of the conclusion of a peace based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law."

PILOT AND CAPTAIN HELD.

Former Blamed For Collision That Wrecked Halifax.

Halifax, N. S.—Blame for the collision between the French munitions ship Mont Blanc and the Belgian relief ship Imo, resulting in the explosion of the former vessel, which destroyed a large part of Halifax on December 6, was placed upon Pilot MacKay, of Halifax, and Captain Lamodec, of the French ship, in a judgment announced by the government commission which investigated the collision.

With the announcement of the commission's judgment, Pilot MacKay was arrested charged with manslaughter, the commission having recommended that he be criminally prosecuted and his license canceled.

The commission also recommends to the French authorities the cancellation of the license of Captain Lamodec and "that he be dealt with according to the law of his country."

Captain Lamodec was also arrested charged with manslaughter.

HUNS SENTENCE 2 BRITISHERS.

Amsterdam.—Two captured British airmen, the Tages Zeitung, of Berlin, says, have been sentenced by a German court martial to ten years' imprisonment for dropping a hostile proclamation in Germany.

FIVE YEARS IN FORTRESS.

Radical Socialist Dittmann Punished In Germany.

Berlin.—Wilhelm Dittmann, the radical Socialist deputy, who was tried by an extraordinary court-martial on the charge of inciting to high treason, resistance to public authority and transgression of the prohibition against participating in the direction of the general strike, was sentenced to five years' confinement in a fortress.

TELLING TRUTH ABOUT AMERICA

Great Task of Committee on Public Information.

TO MOLD WORLD OPINION

Wonderful Work Is Being Done By The Committee Of Which George Creel Is Chairman—Its Varied Activities Summarized.

Washington.—Moulding opinion about the world and hammering home the truth about America's entry into the war, is the gigantic task assumed by the Committee on Public Information, so George Creel, chairman, wrote to President Wilson, in his report just made public.

"The Committee on Public Information has grown to be a world organization," the report states. "Not only does it touch every part of the machinery that co-ordinates the forces of America for victory but it carries the meanings and purposes of America to all peoples, making the fight for public opinion in every country."

Every agency known for the dissemination of news is being employed. From Tuckerton and Key West the doctrine of democracy is flashed to all peoples, making the fight for public opinion in every country."

Cables, telegraph and mails supplement the work of the radio while in every hamlet and city the land 15,000 "minute men" are doing their bit.

Outlining the work already accomplished by his committee, Creel continues:

"Besides the daily news which it issues to the whole press of the country it supplies some 30,000 newspapers with feature articles, a weekly news service and governmental publicity material of all sorts."

"It has prepared and printed for distribution to all parts of the world 18,000,000 copies of 15 different pamphlets in seven languages."

"It conducts speaking campaigns in every state of the union, arranges meetings, books, speakers, conducts war conferences and organizes tours and through the minute men alone it commands the services of 15,000 public speakers."

"It has wireless and public news service that is being extended to every capital in Europe, South and Central America and Asia and a feature article service of similar proportions."

"It sends to foreign countries motion picture exhibits showing America's social, industrial and war progress."

"It has mobilized the advertising forces of the country—press, periodical, car and outdoor—for a patriotic campaign that will give \$30,000,000 worth of free space to the national service."

"It designs posters, window cards and similar matter of pictorial publicity for the use of various public departments and patriotic societies."

"It prepares moving picture films showing our war progress and exhibits them to hundreds of thousands of people daily."

"It issues an official daily newspaper for the government with a circulation of 90,000 copies a day."

"It has organized and now directs a round dozen of societies and leagues designed to appeal to certain classes and particular foreign language groups each body carrying a specific message to its section of America's adopted peoples."

"It establishes rules and regulations for the cable censorship with respect to press dispatches."

"It prepares and distributes, advises upon and censors photographs and moving pictures to the number of more than 700 a day."

"It has only 250 paid employees, but it directs and co-ordinates the patriotic work of 5,000 volunteer writers and artists and 20,000 public speakers."

Counteracting Disloyalty.

"To carry on its multifarious activities in the United States it has spent from its beginning, in April, 1917, down to December 31, 1917, \$119,821.96 for salaries and \$325,713.20 for all its other expenses."

Accepting the report, President Wilson wrote Creel as follows:

"The White House, Washington, January 14, 1918:

"To carry on
"My dear Mr. Creel: I have just finished reading the report of the Committee on Public Information which you were kind enough to bring me last week, and I want to say how much it has gratified me and how entirely the work being done by the committee meets with my approval. I have kept in touch with that work, piece by piece, as you know, in our several interviews, but had not realized its magnitude when assembled in a single statement."

"I feel confident that as the work of the committee progresses it will more and more win the public approval and confidence. Cordially and sincerely yours,
"WOODROW WILSON."

TWO FIRES IN NAVY DEPOTS.

Four Injured At Navy Yard In Explosion—Warehouse Destroyed.

Norfolk, Va.—Fire at the United States Naval Base at C. Cryststone, Va., destroyed a large warehouse containing food and clothing. A relief vessel carrying supplies has been sent from Norfolk.

Washington.—The explosion of a gasoline torch at the Washington Navy Yard resulted in the slight injury of four workmen.

RUSSIAN PREMIER SHOT AT AGAIN

Second Attempt Made to Assassinate Lenin.

FIRED UPON IN HIS OFFICE

Reported That The Bolsheviks Have Attacked A Polish Division And. Heavy Fight Has Occurred.

London.—Another unsuccessful attempt on the life of Premier Lenin was made according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily News. A young man in a student's uniform entered the Smolny Institute, the Bolshevik headquarters, and fired a shot from a revolver at the Premier without hitting him. The Red Guards stationed outside the Premier's room were arrested and will be charged with neglect of duty. An attempt was made to assassinate the Premier January 16. With a number of friends the Premier was going to the Smolny Institute in an automobile when several shots were fired at the car. Lenin was not injured.

Owing to the break between the Bolshevik government and Rumania the revolutionary committee of the Black Sea fleet has resolved to confiscate the means of transport belonging to Rumania, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd. About 40 steamships and several warships have been seized in Black Sea harbors.

The Polish Legion is reported to have declared war against the Bolsheviks.

Both the German and Russian armies contain divisions made up of Poles. The Germans had organized a Polish Legion, but it was disbanded several months ago to make way for a Polish National Army. Minsk is behind the Russian lines, which would indicate that the Poles in the Russian Army have revolted against the Bolsheviks.

The report of the Polish Legion's action is also forwarded by the Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, who says that according to a telegram from Minsk the Bolsheviks have attacked a Polish division under General Otapovitch. Heavy fighting occurred. The Polish commander-in-chief telegraphed the commander on the Western front that a state of war existed between the Polish army and the Bolsheviks.

In the ancient Tartar capital of Bakhchisarai representatives of the Crimean Tartars have held a Constituent Assembly and issued a declaration of the establishment of an autonomous Crimean republic. The entire population of the Crimea and the soldiers and workmen's deputies are said to have acknowledged the new republic. An epidemic has broken out in Crimea.

NOT ALLOWED TO LEAVE.

Five Americans Held In Belgium By The Germans.

Washington.—Five Americans in Belgium have been denied by the German authorities the right to leave that country and go into Holland. The Spanish minister at Brussels sent such information to the American minister at The Hague, who telegraphed the State Department. Inquiry into the detention is being made.

The case is the first of its kind reported to the State Department. It is believed the German authorities in Belgium, under the impression that Germans are being detained in the United States, have taken the action as a retaliatory measure.

FINDS "BOMB" IN COAL PILE.

Government Employee Thought Playing Here.

Washington.—There was a small bomb scare at the Civil Service Commission when a charwoman found a small nickel shaving-stick box in the coal hole, filled with a mixture of dynamite and giant powder and with a fuse at the bottom. The police said that had it exploded some windows might have been broken an expressed the opinion that some employee who expected promotion by "discovering" it was responsible.

SPAIN ASKS REPARATION.

Demand Upon Germany For Sinking Of A Ship.

Madrid.—The Cabinet met under the presidency of King Alfonso and decided to send a strong protest to Germany demanding reparation to Spain for the sinking of the steamship Giralda. The note will not be sent through Prince von Rathbor, the German ambassador here, but will be telegraphed direct to the Spanish ambassador in Berlin.

REDS IN FINLAND DISARM.

Revolutionists, However, Continue To Hold The Capital.

London.—The situation in Finland is more reassuring, according to the latest reports received at the Finnish Legation at Stockholm and transmitted by the correspondent of the Times. The Red Guards have been disarmed or are willingly surrendering their arms all over the country. The revolutionists still hold Helsinki, the capital.

NO PESSIMISM IN FRANCE

Head of General Pershing's Intelligence Section Says All Are Confident of Ultimate Victory.

Maj. Frederick Palmer, head of the intelligence section of General Pershing's staff, corroborated the statements of Secretary Baker, before the executive committee of the League for National Unity. He said in part:

"The outline of a ship is burned on the heart and brain of every American

The Deep Sea Peril

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman)

CHAPTER XII—Continued.

"She went inside the cave, I think," said Davies.

"Yes, I'm sure of it," answered Donald; and he entered farther into its recesses, calling "Ida! Ida!" They began to be alarmed. They hurried from point to point. The cave was a wide one, but tapered, some distance back, into the neck of a bottle. It seemed evident that Ida could not have gone farther than this point.

"Run back, Davies, and see if she can't be outside," said Donald. And, while he called, Davies took up the search without. Donald waited in terror. He did not dare go farther into the cave just then.

Ten minutes later Davies returned. A glance at his face told that his mission had been entirely fruitless. They looked at each other.

"There's light ahead," said Davies. They proceeded cautiously, and suddenly they came upon a little entrance leading up from the sea. Close by was the point around which MacBeard had disappeared in his motorboat.

Davies saw Donald shaking with mixed terror and rage. He stared out topelessly toward the sea. Then, trudging past Davies without a word, he almost ran into the bottle neck of the interior. The middle followed him. The ground grew damp, the floor seemed to descend abruptly. Davies could hardly keep his feet. All at once he heard Donald's muffled voice calling to him. He saw the spurt of a match flame.

Ten paces farther Donald pulled him back as his foot slipped on the edge of a precipice. Donald struck another match and looked down.

Under them was the level of the ocean bed. They were upon the very verge of a precipitous descent, a sheer wall having, however, natural footholds at regular intervals.

Something white fluttering near drew their attention. Donald picked it up and held it out. It was a woman's handkerchief.

"She slipped here—" began the little niddy, but Donald took the words from his mouth.

"No!" he cried furiously. "She was caught in the cave by that damned scoundrel MacBeard. He put her boat in at the tiny cove and came on her from behind. And he's taken her—any God, he's taken her. That's the message to me, that handkerchief."

His voice grew incoherent and he broke down. Then he raised it in furious declaration.

"But I'll follow that cur until I die!" he swore. "I may not rescue her—I don't know, Davies, and I hardly dare to hope. But I'll stay here and give my life."

He broke off suddenly, a spasm passed across his features, and all at once he became completely calm once more.

"No, I won't, Davies," he said. "It's my duty now to fly to England with all speed. You'll stay here and do what you can. It may be very little, old man, but we mustn't think of anything but our jobs."

"No, sir," said Davies. There was nothing more to be done but prepare for the journey. Donald felt reasonably sure that the F55 was safe against the herd. The terrific upward pressure of the night had not started a rivet; lying as she was upon the beach, she was unassailable.

They filled her oil-tanks and carried the stores aboard. Then Donald filled the gasoline tank of the hydroplane and, entering, made a short trial flight out to sea and back. The machine was in perfect condition.

A grasp of the hand, and Donald was gone upon his journey. From his post in the conning tower Davies watched the hydroplane rise and fall to the wind, and sweep into the distance, to dwindle and disappear.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Swarming of the Herd. Davies had correctly divined the secret of the air under the sea. Nature, who does nothing in haste, had prepared the sea monsters for their change of environment by bestowing upon them the property of condensing the hydrogen in the water in such a manner as to separate it from the other constituent of water—oxygen.

But, being too unstable to exist as a separate gas, except under high pressure, the oxygen combined with the nitrogen that sustained the crinoids and other plant life at the bottom of the sea. The resulting combination was oxygen and nitrogen in place of oxygen and hydrogen, or air in lieu of water.

Masterman, who overlooked nothing, had explained all this in his letter to Donald. He had also told him of the means of controlling the sea monsters. Their auditory apparatus being still in its most rudimentary stage, they heard sounds only as vibrations.

Masterman had discovered, during those weeks of exploration and imminent danger, that G was the signal for dispersal. A, on the contrary, was the assembly call. The sacrificial bone knife vibrated to the sound of A, and it was this which had given the herd the key-note of their language.

Unfortunately for MacBeard, he had been unable to learn much more than this. The last page of the manuscript, as well as the first, was missing. MacBeard was sure that Donald had kept possession of them.

Had he possessed them, he would have learned that the power of uttering these calls rested with the queen of the swarm alone, a human organism, the type of the race toward which the monsters tended, differentiating from them as the queen bee differs from the worker or the drone.

He had discovered that the search for food was the one purpose of the creatures' existence. It had assumed a religious aspect. Their god, their altar stone, the sacrificial rite were all the soul's instinctive groping upward, based upon the dominating animal impulse.

The tune that Clouts had played, with its discords, had been the deep-sea equivalent of an artillery salvo. The terrified monsters had dispersed in all directions, letting down the curtain of condensed hydrogen. Fortunately for the professor, the main portion of the herd had kept together, and this afforded him a medium in which he could, with difficulty, breathe. But their rapid movement kept the hydrogen stirred up, and he was nearly asphyxiated before he reached his refuge within the cave. He did not like inhaling carbonated jelly.

Seeing Donald and Davies upon the island, he had attempted to open negotiations with them. Repulsed, he fled in terror, and on rounding the point saw Ida alone at the cave's mouth. At once his scheme was born in his mind. Pushing ashore, he entered the cave by the narrow way toward the rear. He came upon Ida suddenly, and grasping her in his arms, he placed one hand over her mouth, preventing her from crying for aid. Then, dragging her to the top of the precipice, he sounded the assembly call.

Instantly the water beneath began to dissolve. Thick clouds of steaming hydrogen rolled up to the cave's roof. Soon there was a natural passage, three hundred feet deep, from the interior of the cave to the crater below. He carried Ida down the descent. The girl, who had contrived to drop her handkerchief, was no match for the professor. She screamed once or twice, but the echoes of the cavern absorbed the sound of her voice. And so she found herself again within the submarine temple.

MacBeard released her and stood in front of her, devouring her with his gaze. He could not understand whence this novel emotion in his heart derived its power; and now that she was his captive, he did not know what to do. Geometry, physics, mathematics and the calculus all failed to help solve his problem.

Overcome by the presence of the woman he loved, the professor swarmed like a youth with his first sweetheart.

"Why have you brought me here?" asked Ida.

"Because—because I—er—I love you," answered MacBeard.

Ida burst into ironical laughter. The situation was so impossible that there was room for no emotion but amusement. And in that laugh the professor felt a thousand arrows of jealousy rend him.

"Listen to me!" he exclaimed passionately. "You don't know who I am or what I am trying to do. I am going to obliterate the earth, as it is known to you. I command the Man of the Future. The Man who is to come. The new race of the sea, which is to sweep away the puny monkey-man. And I want you to share my power with me."

Ida laughed hysterically. She could not help herself. MacBeard glared at her. He did not know what to do. "You shall see!" he cried, beside himself with anger. "You don't believe what I tell you? I'll prove it."

"It doesn't make any difference, professor. I am not a blackboard," answered Ida. "Will you kindly take me back to the place you brought me from?"

"No!" shouted MacBeard. "You'll stay here until you learn to love me. Why can't you love me?"

Ida's look was touched with pity. She did not answer him.

MacBeard sounded his tuning fork, and immediately the monsters gathered about them. The hydrogen haze rolled higher, disclosing the entire interior of the cave, and the idol. MacBeard sounded another fork, and the creatures began edging Ida toward the recesses of the cave.

"If I sound the sacrificial note you die," snorted MacBeard.

Ida, perfectly passive, waited. The monsters guarded the entrance. She was alone. Outside MacBeard paced up and down beneath the sea in fury. He had encountered a problem which seemed insoluble.

As Ida waited, all at once a most remarkable object broke upon her gaze. Advancing through the midst of the luminous, vague monsters outside the entrance there came a perfectly human figure, a man with a square beard.

He passed through the monster without the slightest difficulty and entered the cave. He was walking exactly as a boy walks when he drives a flock of geese or a herd of pigs; that is to say, there was a straddle in his step quite different from the rolling gait of a sailor, and he had his arms extended. With his lips he made a hissing sound which resembled "Shoo!"

And in front of him, retreating backward, Ida thought she saw a phantom woman's form. But it must have been a delusion, because it was only by straining her eyes that she could discern anything at all; and now and again the figure seemed to vanish into the air.

The man was Clouts. As he passed her, Ida called to him. Clouts jumped. He looked at her with a comical expression of fear on his face.

"Clouts! Where is Donald? Can you get me out of here? Take me to him at once!"

Clouts looked terrified. "Certainly, marm," he said. "But that isn't nobody. There's all sorts of shapes and things here, but it isn't a real person, marm. I'm telling you this so you'll understand, marm."

He hastened past her, and, far ahead of him, Ida discerned the shadowy shape of the queen.

"Clouts! Help me! You aren't going to leave me!" cried Ida pitifully.

She heard Clouts' muttering tones come back to her, and he was lost in the hydrogen haze. She was astounded at his abandonment. Hadn't he understood?

To do the sailor justice, Clouts had one of those minds which are open to only a single impression at a time. Just then his mind was open to the necessity of keeping Donald's elusive sweetheart from Ida's knowledge.

He could see only the faintest luminosity now, and he stood with his arms stretched out to prevent her slipping past him. Suddenly he heard a singularly melodious sound proceeding from her throat.

It was a note unknown even to MacBeard. It was, in fact, the demi-semitone between G sharp and A, which is unknown to the Bach scale, though the bagpipes and Oriental music in general are acquainted with these subdivisions.

It was the swarming note. The queen was ready to lead the brood forth upon its adventures. The spirit, emanating from her, made itself felt simultaneously throughout the herd.

Instantly, from all quarters of the crater, the monsters rushed together. The hydrogen haze rolled far away. The ocean opened to its summit. Ida could see the sky above her, and the daylight. The air became surcharged with oxygen.

MacBeard, amazed by this development, rushed in. He sounded the dispersal. But the swarming note took precedence of the dispersal, and the monsters, gathering into a gigantic circle, ignoring the professor's call, began to scurry wildly about the crater, seeking their leader.

MacBeard saw that the creatures were beyond his control. For the first time his tuning forks had failed him. He was afraid of being torn in pieces. And up in the cave Sam Clouts found himself engaged in the most furious tussle that he had ever known. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

BIG PHILIPPINE SUGAR CROP

Modern Machinery, Supplanting Hand Labor, Results in Planting of Immense Acreage.

The Philippines are like most of the sugar cane growing regions in that the available labor supply is comparatively limited. To overcome this, the tractor and modern power machinery is being introduced. As this does not pay on the small plantations, the custom is for one organization to operate several hundred or thousand acres, and a well-organized system is involved throughout the year. Labor-saving devices are employed wherever possible.

The first process in harvesting sugar cane is stripping the leaves from the stalks, an operation requiring much time and labor, as this must be done by hand. A cane knife or bolo is used by the native laborer, who passes the knife down each side of the cane, knocking off and throwing them into the middle of the row, where other laborers pick them up and load them to be hauled to the mill.

Such cane milling under modern methods may be divided into four essential processes, namely, the extraction of the juice from the cane, the clarification of the juice by boiling, the evaporation of the juice so as to reduce the sugar to the crystalline form, and the freeing of the sugar from impurities. The most modern machinery for all operations is fast being installed throughout the Philippine Islands, and American consumers may look forward to securing the bulk of their sugar from these distant dots on the Pacific, which owe their development to American capital and American leadership.

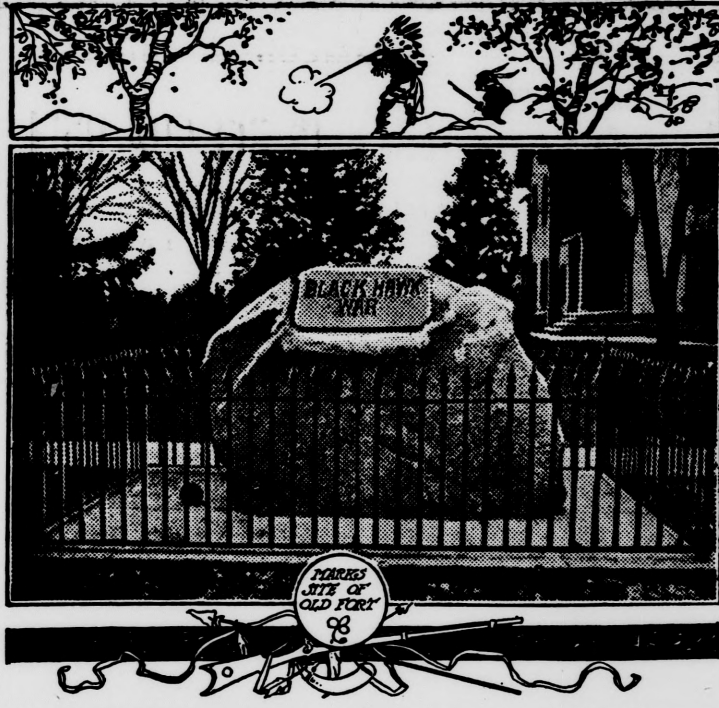
Teaching for Future Endeavor.

If the teacher knew what field of endeavor each pupil would seek in later life, he would be greatly helped in making school plans. In the case of boys he can rarely know, for the employments of men are many and unlike and unforeseen circumstances often determine what their vocation is to be. In the case of girls, however, the difficulty is not so great, for of a hundred girls more than eighty will become homemakers; they constitute so large a group with a common life business that special studies and methods adapted to their needs may fairly be required of all.—Youth's Companion.

That Discouraged Him.

An exchange asks: "What has become of the old-fashioned doctor who used to write, 'Take a heaping dose of this powder three times a day?' We fancy, brother, he was knocked out by the old Irishman who, not having a dime handy, loaded up a nickel twice and nearly croaked.—Boston Transcript.

No, indeed. Don't worry, parents. The fact that your little Willie is doing pretty well in his "joggery" is not necessarily an indication that he is becoming worldly wise.—Indianapolis Star.



LINCOLN'S ONLY WAR EXPERIENCE

Future President Twenty-Three When He Joined the Black Hawk Expedition.

CHOSEN CAPTAIN OF COMPANY

With Him Were Men Destined to Figure Prominently in Country's History—Spot Where Army Erected Fort Now Suitably Marked.

By LILIAN STAIR SCHREINER.

ONE of the most interesting events in the life of the great war president occurred at a time when he was little known to fame. This was in 1832, during the Black Hawk war, a war which, in proportion to the number of lives lost, caused more widespread fear and consternation than any other in the history of our country.

When the story of the battle at Stillman's Run, where a small band of savages put to flight a whole regiment of soldiers, and also that of the massacre at the Davis farm, where fifteen women and children were murdered, was spread through the country there was scarcely a farmhouse all through the middle West that was not deserted. Both of the places mentioned were in northern Illinois and soon stockade forts were thrown up and there the people flocked for protection from the vast horde of savages that they believed to be on their trail.

Governor Reynolds of Illinois on April 16, 1832, issued a proclamation for volunteers to organize against the savages, and Lincoln, then twenty-three years of age and living at New Salem, Sangamon county, Illinois, was one of the first to respond. The company was allowed to choose its own captain and much to his joy Lincoln received the largest number of votes. Of this incident he spoke in later years as follows: "Then came the Black Hawk war and I was elected captain of volunteers, a success which gave me more pleasure than I have had since." In those early days Lincoln showed that same observance to justice and the rights of others which characterized his later years, in evidence of which may be noted the incident of the Indian's coming to General Cass with a letter recommending him for his services to the whites. Some of the men in the company wished him shot as a spy, but Lincoln promptly interfered, saying that this peaceable Indian should not be killed. There is no record to show but what his judgment was correct and his leniency well advised.

One of the most interesting facts in Lincoln's history at this time, and which shows what queer fancies fate can play, is this: Gen. Winfield Scott, then in command at Fort Snelling, sent two young lieutenants to muster the Illinois volunteers. In the language of a memoir of the times, one of these lieutenants was "a very fascinating young man of easy manners and affable disposition, while the other was equally pleasant and extremely modest. It is further stated that 'a tall, homely young man dressed in blue jeans' presented himself to the lieutenants as captain of a company of volunteers and was duly sworn in. The one who administered the oath of allegiance to the 'young man in blue jeans' was the lieutenant of the fascinating manner above mentioned. This was Jefferson Davis. The young man in blue jeans was Abraham Lincoln, and the other young lieutenant of 'the extremely modest' demeanor was Robert Anderson, commander of Fort Sumter at the beginning of the Civil war. And no premonition told them, as they stood together on that pleasant spring morning, of the important parts they were each to play in that great drama of blood.

In that part of the war that was carried on in Wisconsin, Lincoln was with Early's company of rangers in the territorial line into Wisconsin and camped on the bank of the Rock river, about a mile above the Turtle village of the Winnebago Indians, and which is the site of the present city of Beloit. The company was often alarmed by the rumors of Indians ahead, but had no actual engagements. They marched north and on July 1st camped at Stor's lake, a short distance east of where the village of Milton now stands. Striking the main trail of Black Hawk's army they followed it

in a northerly direction toward Lake Koshkonong. They reconnoitered here but finding no fresh evidence they followed the trail up Rock river to a spot not far from where the city of Fort Atkinson is now situated. The country at that time was a wilderness, and this army of General Atkinson's had to fairly cut its way through the underbrush, tall trees and clinging vines. He had an army of nearly two thousand regulars. He built a fort on the river bank near its junction with Bark river, and his army remained here a part of the month of July, reconnoitering and following up trails of the Indians through the swamps and woods. Lincoln, a member of Early's company of rangers, took an active part in all the maneuvers, and when word was brought on the 8th of July by some Winnebago Indians that Black Hawk was hiding in the swamps on an island in Lake Koshkonong, five miles down the river, it was Early's company that was sent to reconnoiter. They crossed the river on rafts to the island, Lincoln among them, but the wily Hawk had flown.

This happened on the 9th of July. They returned up the river to the main command, and on the 10th of July Lincoln was mustered out of service. The next day he started out with his companions for his home in Illinois. That night his own horse and that of one of his comrades was stolen, and the rest of the distance was made on foot. Lincoln was very fond of talking in later life of his experiences in the Black Hawk war. On one occasion, in the fall of 1850, he was making speeches in Wisconsin. After speaking at Beloit he was conveyed by carriage to Janesville. They traversed the same route as that taken by the army in the Black Hawk war twenty-seven years before. Lincoln recognized it and talked freely about the events of that time, telling in his humorous way of the difficulties encountered in his journey home after his horse was stolen.

Gradually, however, in the three quarters of a century and more that have passed since the time when Lincoln



Lincoln Promptly Interfered.

and his comrades camped in the wilderness, the stockade posts rotted away until there was nothing to show where the fort had stood. Then the Daughters of the American Revolution of Fort Atkinson took the matter in hand and placed a memorial to mark the spot. It is a massive boulder of native stone with a tablet of Massachusetts granite upon which this inscription is engraved: "Near this spot in 1832 in the Black Hawk war, Gen. Henry Atkinson erected a stockade fort. To mark this historic ground the Daughters of the American Revolution of Fort Atkinson erect this memorial."

His Waiting Room.

Waiting is the blessed thing on earth that we can do—when God asks it. And those whom God has most mightily used have been made fit for his best use by their waiting experiences. A surrendered and Spirit-filled Christian young woman, who has had wonderful experiences of God's guidance and blessing in the past, has recently been entirely uncertain as to what God's plans for her are now to be. She writes to a friend: "My application is in; and I'll not leave this waiting room until he calls me to the right position. So many are trying to get me into something else. Pray that I'll wait patiently, will you?" When God's word comes to this clear-visioned, trusting, waiting child of his, she will step out of her waiting room into a marvelous opportunity of service. Meantime how good it is for her to remember that "They also serve who only stand and wait."—Sunday School Times.

Our Goodness Helps Others. It is not yourself only who will serve by the formation of hopeful views and habits; you will be a perpetual cordial and tonic to all those among whom your lot is cast.—Disraeli.

MY VALENTINE

Who fills my thoughts from morn till night, Imbuing them with love and light, Till even cheerless ways seem bright? My Valentine!

Who turns life's Winter into May, Makes labor wear the guise of play—And charms parterres from sterile clay? My Valentine!

Who loves me for myself alone, Scorns gold and never yet has known To want a dollar for her own? My Valentine!

Who patiently hears me rehearse My little ventures into verse, And never says: "It might be worse!" My Valentine!

Who makes me play the scaramouch, Who pulls me off my Sunday couch, And screams with joy when I cry, "Ouch?" My Valentine!

Who twists my hair and plait my beard, Until I look both fierce and weird, Then chuckles when I'm rudely jeered? My Valentine!

Who robs me of all dignity, And, though she's only just turned three, Like a Czarina ruleth me? My Valentine!

VALENTINES

by Clarence Moore

ON the morning of St. Valentine's day the boarders at Mrs. Munson's gathered around the long table with perhaps an unusual interest in the morning's mail.

But the postman was late and breakfast lagged.

Once or twice Mrs. Munson had thrust her sharp nose into the room and had even asked Mr. Root if there was anything more he wished.

Second helpings of anything being rare at the Munson table, Mr. Root's fellow boarders grinned appreciatively when Selma thudded heavily in with a second cupful of a muddy mixture, politely called coffee.

"Expecting a valentine, Mr. Root?" asked mischievous Ethel Raymond, the little stenographer, who was to be married at Easter.

Mr. Root blushed furiously and looked into his coffee.

"I am looking for an important letter," he said severely.

"Valentines are important," teased Ethel, for she liked the quiet little gray man who had been bookkeeper for twenty-five years in a downtown warehouse. Mr. Root's bachelor quarters at the top of the house had been spoken of as a model of comfort by the men of the Munson boarding house but the women would have it that the little man must be lonesome, and among themselves they had secretly decided that it would be a fitting romance if Mr. Root married Miss Ida Wingfield, the schoolteacher who sat at the end of the table.

Miss Wingfield, once pretty, now pale and tired, with rather a distinguished air lent by her abundant gray hair, always played Mr. Root's accompaniments when he brought his violin down to the parlor.

"There's the postman now!" cried Ethel Raymond eagerly.

A loud knock came at the basement door and Selma plodded slowly to take in the handful of letters.

Ida Wingfield picked up her valentine, broke the seal with a reverent finger and pulled out a charming concoction of lace paper and golden hearts and flying cupids. There were roses and forget-me-nots and arrows scattered everywhere.

"Ah!" breathed the excited table as Miss Wingfield replaced it in the envelope.

"You are satisfied, Mrs. Munson?" asked Mr. Root in a rasping tone.

"I'd like to know who sent it," sniffed Mrs. Munson as she went out and banged the door after her.

"Impertinent—insufferable!" gasped old Mrs. Dodd, as she followed the schoolteacher out into the basement hall. "I wouldn't remain here a day longer only Mrs. Munson is an excellent cook and as neat as wax—personally she is impossible!" She pounded her gold-headed cane on the stairs as she mounted.

Ida Wingfield slipped into her warm cloak and went out into the snowy streets. The wonderful valentine burned against her heart; she was conscious of its proximity all day. It took away the sting from the comic one she found in her desk, and it upheld her through a trying day with her pupils.

Night found her coming home to the boarding house and her dull room with star-like eyes and flushed cheeks. She looked positively lovely. Romance was not dead after all.

Mrs. Munson came into the dining

room with importance written on her sallow countenance.

"Miss Wingfield, I'm dreadfully sorry but I'm afraid that valentine you got this morning isn't for you, after all. Along about noon a lady came in from next door and said that her name was Wingfield and wanted to know if any mail for her had been left here by mistake. Said her name was Inez Wingfield—so I guess, maybe, that valentine was for her."

Ida Wingfield suddenly looked ill; all the light and color died out of her face. Slowly she took the envelope from her bosom and passed it to the hard-featured woman beside her.

There was silence around the table for an instant. Then before Mrs. Munson could move away Asa Root got up and held out his hand.

"I will take that letter, if you please, Mrs. Munson. It belongs to Miss Wingfield—I know—because I sent it to her! Perhaps Miss Wingfield will tell you that she is going to marry me very

soon," said Mr. Root confidently, although this was not only news to himself but to Ida Wingfield as well.

"Tell them—are you, Ida?" whispered Mr. Root eagerly.

"Why—yes, of course!" murmured Miss Wingfield shyly, and that was the only proposal of marriage that she received from the bookkeeper; but when Easter dawned there were two weddings from the Munson house and one of the brides was Ida Wingfield.

To My Old Valentine.

In many a golden twilight of the year, Sweet Friend, across the miles that intervene,

When sun and star the west incarnadine I think of you and wish that thought might go

On thought's fleet wings to greet and tell you how Life's loneliness would vanish were you here.

Friends long forgotten in the world's rough race Come back sometimes in transient dreams to me.

The dear, dead days like phantoms flittingly Pass and the smile of greeting turns to tears;

But your sweet presence through the changing years At my heart's hearthstone ever holds a place.

—W. J. S.

Middletown Transcript

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MIDDLETOWN, DEL., FEBRUARY, 9, 1918



A NOBLE MESSAGE

THROUGH an oversight The Transcript has failed to notice the noteworthy political views of Mr. Alfred I. Dupont given in response to the inquiry of a Morning News reporter, and printed by that journal in its issue of January 30th last.

It is a noble message, announcing lofty doctrines of political purity and freedom not unworthy, some ideal system of a More or a Locke. Then, what nobler task could engage the attention of a good citizen than this one that seeks the deliverance of his own commonwealth from the humiliating bondage of a political bossism scarcely less shameful than that of Tammany in New York or Penrose in Pennsylvania. Mr. Dupont sounds a patriotic note in declaring that "the country's greatest need now is a government more fully responsive to present conditions; that this crisis demands that the very best men in both parties should be in Washington;—that Delaware as a Republican State, should have such representation there."

He next expresses his desire "To end the domination of the Republican machine and its control of the state vote regardless of the wishes of the voters; and to secure for each voter that voice in his party's management to which he is justly entitled."

After declaring that Senator Saulsbury's successor will be a Republican if the voters do their full duty, he pronounces the following wholesome political doctrine:

"Any good Republican properly qualified to represent Delaware in the United States Senate will meet with my approval, but it must be clearly understood that he must not be dominated in the slightest degree by any political machine or by any group of individuals. He must come before the people standing squarely on his own feet, asking that he be permitted to serve the people, not boss them. We have had too much bossing by officials who should be the servants of the people and we wish no more of it. The people of Delaware will in the future do the bossing."

Here is a clarion call for real self-government which should rally to its cause every Republican worthy of the name and prestige of his party! The people do intend "to do the bossing," and the gang if they choose may discover this to their sorrow!

He next shows the vital need of party unity to win in the coming campaign:

There is no time for jealousies, rivalry or factionalism. All personal ambitions must be put away. Everything must be made subservient to party interests. The Independent Progressive Republicans of Delaware are thoroughly agreed to use their utmost efforts to bring about the nomination and election of proper men, men of ability and independence of thought and character, who when elected will serve the people faithfully and honestly."

Mr. Dupont demands "honorable nominations free from fraud or duress," and warns the voters that "A repetition of the scandals of 1916 can only end in disaster." This is sorely needed, plain talk which every honest Republican in the State will heartily welcome!

Mr. Dupont concludes his bluntly courageous but not less wise and timely message, with the prophecy that:

"The ultimate result, however, cannot be in doubt if the Republican voters in Delaware are permitted by the county and state organizations to select their candidates at the primary and the convention is properly called and honestly held."

The Transcript has always advocated this cause, long been demanding that the citizens of its state free themselves from this degrading slavery of machine, boss-controlled politics, and therefore, will heartily aid Mr. Dupont's efforts in that behalf.

THE TRANSCRIPT—\$1.00 PER YEAR

SALES TO TAKE PLACE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements, by Lester M. Naylor, residing on the "Old Dr. Stites Farm," three miles west of Middletown. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by James S. Moore, on "Cochran Grange" farm, 11-2 miles west of Middletown. Eugene Racine, auc.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements, by Thomas Lettomus, residing on the "Arren Farm," on the road from the Levels school house to the Maryland line. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by William Cox, on the road leading to McCoy's Corner, west towards the Delaware Canal. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Charles H. Dukes, on the "Corbit Farm," on the road from Fieldsboro to Taylors Bridge. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Theodore Ferguson, administrator of the Colen Ferguson estate, at his late residence in Blackbird. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, 1918—Public Sale of stock and farming implements, etc. by Louis Fennimore, on the "Ginn" farm two miles south of Middletown. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by Abram Ingram, on the "Churchman" farm, on the road from Hale's Corner to Stanton. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements by J. C. Alston, on the road leading from Middletown to Odessa. D. P. Hutchinson, auc.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1918—Public sale of stock and farming implements etc., by Harry C. Webb, on the "John Bar Vandegrift" farm, on the road leading from Biddles Corner to Port Penn.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1918—Public sale of surplus stock and farming implements, by E. H. Shalleross, on the farm of the late James T. Shalleross, one mile west of McDonough. D. P. HUTCHINSON, Auc.

LIGHTS OF SHINAGAWA BAY

Physical Phenomena in Japanese Waters Said to Have Been Caused by Countless Animalculi.

Strange lights hover over the waters of Japan at various places. The burning spring that appears at intervals of several years in one of the landlocked bays is a natural phenomenon that has attracted the attention of the scientific world. A new and curious spectacle made its appearance in Shinagawa bay recently, when a myriad of pale green lights shone in the placid waters and attracted thousands of spectators to the shore, East and West News states.

The savants of Japan are giving much attention to this curious freak of nature. One college professor likened the exhibition to the innumerable lights off the coast of Chikusei and Chikugo in Kyushu. The latter lights, however, are of a yellow-red, orange color, whereas those in Shinagawa bay were pale green.

Doctor Kishigami of the college of agriculture in the Tokyo Imperial university collected a quantity of water from the bay. He has declared that the light is caused by countless animalculi. He describes these insects as gyrocyclops, belonging to the class Flagellata. Each measures one twelve-hundredth of an inch and has an alimentary canal. These insects must have been always present in the waters of that bay, but an excess of vegetable matter in the water so fattened and stimulated the animalculi that they became unusually luminous. The learned professor cites the appearance of the same phenomena at Hamburg in 1830, since which time no record exists of its recurrence until lately. The insects live at the bottom of the sea and come to the surface on rare occasions for oxygen.

GOOD OF COMPANY MANNERS

Obviates Arguments, Harsh Language, Criticisms and Other Features in Ordinary Home Life.

There isn't any trouble in the home when there is company in the house. Everything runs smoothly, as a rule, over the Columbus Dispatch. The children are better behaved, regardless of what mother says about it; father is more patient. There is no quarrelling among the children—when there is company. Everything is cleaner, and more orderly, and voices are lowered, and correct language is used.

Which is to say, wouldn't it be a blessed good thing to have "company manners" in the home all the time? To have the breakfast pass off as quietly; to have as little harsh language; to do away with the usual family criticisms—wouldn't it be glorious if we used "company manners" whether there is company present or not?

It would be an awful strain for a while, to be sure. The whole family is under a strain when there's company in the house. But the general effect would justify the strain. There would come a time when it wouldn't be any strain at all; it would become a habit. Table manners would be improved, conversation would be more rational, criticism would be less bitter, dispositions would mature with the sweetness of ripened fruit that has grown in the sunlight.

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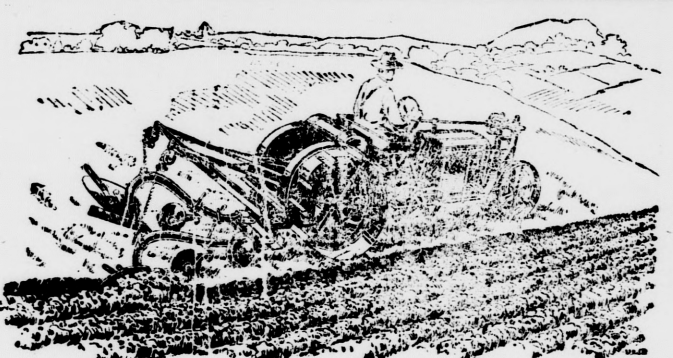
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This is the way one of the thousands of satisfied Avery Tractor owners describes his Avery Motor.

The Avery Tractor Motor is not simply a stationary gas engine or automobile motor mounted on wheels, but a specially designed motor exclusively for tractor use. It is of the opposed type and perfectly balanced, also a slow speed motor. It has crankshaft so strong that you don't have to worry about breaking it. It has none of those cluttered up parts such as fans, mechanical oilers, pumps, etc., which cause so much trouble in the ordinary type of tractor.

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Avery Tractors don't merely run on Kerosene, they burn all the kerosene. They are equipped with the Avery Duplex Gasifier, a device which turns Kerosene into Gas.

Avery Tractors are the only make of tractors with a Double Carburetor and Duplex Gasifier Fuel System, and the only make of tractors that really burn all the Kerosene.

The 1918 Avery Catalog tells all about the complete line Avery Motor Farming Machinery. Come in and get a copy.

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NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City August 11th, 25th; September 15th, 29 October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 8th and 29th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood September 10th, 24th, November 10 24th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

SECTION 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

LOOK!

I Buy Old Automobiles
for JUNK

JACOB PROTIGAL

515 E. Third St.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Phone 3508

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER
THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, Delaware

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far superior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

NEW SPRING WAISTS

WHILE waiting a little longer for the rest of our "White Sale," goods to arrive, we wish to tell our patrons about a fine lot of new Spring and Cotton Waists just received. These handsome Waists represent many new styles, and this collection contains all sizes, regular and extra, for the slender and also for stout figures—all prettily trimmed in various attractive fashions, some with lace, others in plain tucks, etc. What better way for ladies who are feeling the dull weather to brighten up than to treat themselves to some of these lovely new style Waists?

HOSIERY FOR ALL

We are glad, however, to tell our customers one piece of good news—that we have in an exceptionally full stock of the finest Hosiery of all kinds, for Ladies, Men and Children. This Hosiery is of all materials, lisle, silk and cotton, of various weights, and of all colors. Because of the great pains taken by our Mr. Fogel to get bargain stocks by buying over year ago we are glad to tell our customers that this our Big Hosiery Sale is for prices but little advanced over our former ones! Thus we are offering a stocking which is positively worth 35c for 25c, and a 50c stocking for 35c. And all the rest of this Hosiery now offered by us is

FAR BELOW PRESENT PRICES

We say again, this Hosiery Sale offers a rare chance to get such goods at surprisingly low figures because of this buy of ours over a year ago when cotton goods had not touched present high prices. Therefore we can advise our patrons to buy now, for we have every reason to believe that all these goods are to go much higher.

Part of our White Goods have come and the rest are looked for every moment. So we trust soon to announce our delayed White Sale

FOGEL & BURSTAN'S DEPT. STORE

Why Gates Half-Sole
Tires Outwear
Ordinary
Tires

Here is the vital part to you—the tread of the Gates Half-Sole Tire is made out of such exceedingly tough, resilient, elastic rubber that it is nearly impossible for even the sharpest stone to injure it—this means that it will wear far better than any tire you have ever used before.

Besides—they cost a great deal less—and remember there is no expense for putting them on.

The Half Sole Tires are guaranteed to run

3,500 MILES

B. F. Gallagher
Middletown, Del.

agent for the International Rubber Co. will be glad to receive orders from automobile owners.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS

—OF—

St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING FEB. 1918
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT MY RESIDENCE ON CASS STREET
ALL OTHER DAYS
DURING FEB. 1918

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3.—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

The Transcript, \$1.00

ATTENTION!

Mayor, Council, and Business Associations of all Municipalities

The Serto Packing Co. 32 N. Moore St., N. Y. is interested to build immediately a Canning Plant for Tomato Products, Corn, Peas, string Beans Spinach, etc., where at least one thousand acreage of Tomatoes can be obtained with Railroad or water fr at facilities. Plenty of fresh water required, and sufficient labor necessary. The plant should be exempt from taxes for ten years, and at least two acres of land free. A fine opportunity for a small Town that wants to grow. Do not wish to create competition with any local establishment Write for particulars

SERTO PACKING CO.

32 North Moore Street

New York, N. Y.

Bookkeepers, Stenographers,
Secretaries.

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions. The Goldie College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates. Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE

Ninth street at Tatnall
Wilmington, Del.

STRENGTH - ORGANIZATION - SERVICE

- (1) STRENGTH of resources and management, which commands confidence.
- (2) ORGANIZATION, complete, efficient and vigorous, which assures the ability to serve clients well.
- (3) SERVICE, that spirit of service which seeks to give clients the most, rather than the fewest facilities.

You can avail yourself of this united strength, organization and service by appointing this Company your Executor or Trustee, or by opening an account in our Banking Department.

SECURITY TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT Co.

Sixth and Market Streets.

Wilmington, Del.

TRANSCRIPT \$1.00

Public Sale!

The Public Sale of Stock, Farming Implements and Household Furniture on "Bread and Cheese Island" Farm, between Newport and Stanton, will be held

Thursday, February 21st, 1918
At 12 o'clock noon.

E. A. HUGGINS

Public Sale!

The undersigned, will positively sell without reserve at Public Sale at "Cochran Grange," one mile west of Middletown,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1918

At 10 o'clock, A. M., Sharp,
The following described Personal Property, to-wit:

15 Head of

Horses, Mules, Colts

- No. 1. SPIDER, blue roan mare, in foal to Jack, 6 years old.
- No. 2. ELSIE, bay mare, in foal to Jack, 9 years old.
- No. 3. LADY, sorrel mare, in foal to Jack, 8 years old.
- No. 4. TOBE, black horse, good worker, 9 years old.
- No. 5. BARNEY, black horse, Percheron stock, fine worker, 7 years old.
- No. 6. SHERMAN, bay horse, Percheron stock, 4 years old.
- No. 7. RUSSELL, bay horse, good driver or worker, 4 years old.
- No. 8. APRIL, sorrel mare, Percheron stock, bred to Jack, 3 years old.
- Nos. 9 and 10. KATE and DINAH, pair of bay mules, 12 years old, weigh about 1100 lbs. each, for all around team hard to beat.
- No. 11. FLASH, black mule, 3 years old, unbroken.
- No. 12. TOPSY, yearling Mule, light color.
- No. 13. ZIP, weanling mule, color bay.
- No. 14. PETE, weanling mule, color black.
- No. 15. STARLIGHT, black Spanish Jack, 9 years old, guaranteed, sure foal getter, he has left as nice a lot of colts in this community and surrounding country as ever was dropped and one wishing to see him before day of sale are welcome. Mr. Julian G. Cleaver has sold two of his colts recently coming 3 years old and unbroken, for \$400.

19 Head of

Cattle

Consisting of high grade Holstein cows and Heifers, one pure bred Holstein Bull, 7-8 white, 15 Milch cows, one 2 year old Heifer, with calf. Three Yearlings.

NOTICE—I wish to say as regards this herd of cattle that with a few exceptions they are cows that I raised myself, and taken as a whole I do not think there is a better herd of grade Holsteins in the State, the dams of the most of them are cows that will give from 40 to 50 pounds of milk per day with an average test of 4 per cent, butter fat. Some of these cows were on test during the year 1916. On day of sale will produce records to show the net profit of each cow that was on test. One of these cows is a pure bred registered Holstein and will have calf by her side on day of sale. Anyone wishing to look them over may do so.

HOGS—Four Poland China brood sows will farrow about March 1st. One Gilt brood sow and 7 pigs. 12 shot weighing 90 to 100 pounds.

Farming Implements

One new Ontario grain drill, 13 hoo, has drilled 200 acres; 1 McCormick binder, 1 Oliver gang plow, 2 No. 40 Oliver walking plows, 1 No. 19 Oliver plow, 2 walking cultivators, 3 sulky cultivators, 1 two-section spring-tooth harrow, 1 three-section spring-tooth harrow, 1 wood frame drag harrow, 1 sled corn cutter, new; 2 farm wagons, in good condition; 2 hay riggers, 1 hay tedder, 2 sets wagon harness, lot of plow harness, bridles, collars, two and three-horse trees, single trees, hedge knives, corn knives and shovels.

PRODUCE—Potatoes and onions by the bushel.

Terms of Sale

Sums of \$20 and under, cash will be required, over that amount 10 months credit will be allowed the purchaser giving a bankable note with approved security, interest added from day of sale. Nothing to be removed until settled for.

J. S. MOORE.

EUGENE RACINE, Auctioneer.
JOHN P. COCHRAN, Inside Clerk.
CHARLES F. BEASTON, Outside Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALES

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Hockessin, Mill Creek Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 13TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1918,
at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following described real estate viz: All that certain lot or parcels of land with a dwelling house, barn and other buildings thereon erected situate in the Hundred of Mill Creek, County of New Castle and State of Delaware, one of which is bounded as follows to-wit:

Beginning at a stone in a line of George Springer's land and in the middle of the Lime Stone Road; thence north eighty-seven degrees and one-quarter east forty-four perches and five-tenths to a marked tree; thence south six degrees east forty-three and four-tenths perches to a stone; thence south eighty-five degrees and one-quarter west sixteen perches and three-tenths to a stone; thence south six degrees and one-quarter east one hundred and two perches and five-tenths to a stone in a line of lands formerly of the heirs of Samuel Lindsey, now of Joseph Mitchell thence by said lands south eighty degrees west forty-three perches and five-tenths to a stone at corner of William Penn's Manor; thence along said manor line north five degrees and one-half west sixty-nine perches and seven-tenths to a stone; thence north eighteen degrees east forty perches to a stone; thence north twenty-seven and one-half degrees east twenty-five and eight-

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF

a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON THURSDAY,
THE 21ST DAY OF FEBRUARY 1918,
at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following described real estate viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land with the brick dwelling thereon being erected, and numbered 817 Anchorage street, situate in the City of Wilmington and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point in the northernly side of Anchorage street, at the distance of one hundred and eleven feet westwardly from the westerly side of Stroud street, thence northwardly parallel with Stroud street and passing through the middle of the party wall between the house on this lot and the house next adjoining on the east seventy-two feet and four inches to a point in the southernly side of a three feet wide alley extending parallel with Anchorage street; thence westwardly along the southernly side of said alley fourteen feet to a corner, thence southwardly parallel with Stroud street and passing through the middle of the party wall of the house on this lot and the house next adjoining on the west seventy-two feet and four inches to the aforesaid northernly side of Anchorage street, and thence there-by eastwardly fourteen feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof within these bounds what they may.

Said afore mentioned three feet wide alley extending parallel to Anchorage street and running into another alley beginning at a point on the northernly side of Anchorage street at the distance of eighty feet from the westerly side of Stroud street; thence extending northwardly at a width of three feet and parallel to Stroud street seventy-five feet and four inches. Together with the interrupted right and privilege to the use of the two three feet wide alleys aforesaid with others entitled thereto in common forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Walerian Duchackiewicz and Helen Duchackiewicz, his wife, and to be sold by
THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
Feb. 4, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF

a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON THURSDAY,
THE 21ST DAY OF FEBRUARY 1918,
at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following described real estate viz: That certain piece or parcel of land with the brick dwelling thereon being erected and numbered 815 Anchorage street, situate in the City of Wilmington and State of Delaware, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point in the northernly side of Anchorage street at the distance of ninety-seven feet westwardly from the westerly side of Stroud street, thence northwardly parallel with Stroud street and passing through the middle of the party wall of the house on this lot and the house next adjoining on the east seventy-two feet and four inches to a corner in a certain three feet wide alley extending parallel with Anchorage street, thence westwardly along the southernly side of said alley fourteen feet to a corner, thence southwardly parallel with Stroud street and passing through the middle of a party wall of the house on this lot and the house next adjoining on the west, seventy-two feet and four inches to the aforesaid northernly side of Anchorage street, thence there-by eastwardly fourteen feet to the place of beginning, be the contents thereof within these bounds what they may.

Said afore mentioned three feet wide alley extending parallel to Anchorage street and running into another alley being at a point on the northernly side of Anchorage street at the distance of eighty feet from the westerly side of Stroud street, thence extending northwardly at a width of three feet and parallel to Stroud street seventy-five feet and four inches. Together with the interrupted right and privilege to the use of the two three feet wide alleys aforesaid with others entitled thereto in common forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Walerian Duchackiewicz and Helen Duchackiewicz, his wife, and to be sold by
THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
Feb. 4, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF

a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1918,
at 10 o'clock, a. m.

The following described real estate viz: All that lot or piece of land with the three-story brick dwelling thereon erected known as No. 600 Broome street, situate in the City of Wilmington, County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broome street with the northernly side of Sixth street; thence easterly along the northernly side of Sixth street one hundred and twelve feet eight inches to a corner; thence northwardly parallel with Broome street eighteen feet to a corner; thence westerly parallel with Sixth street and passing through the middle of the brick division wall between the house on this lot and the one adjoining on the north one hundred and twelve feet and eight inches to the easterly side of Broome street; and thence there-by southerly eighteen feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Finin and Annie Finin, his wife, Mortgagees, and to be sold by
THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
Jan. 21, 1918.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF

a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, on Delaware street, in the City of New Castle, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON THURSDAY,
THE 21ST DAY OF FEBRUARY 1918,
at 2:30 o'clock, p. m.

The following described real estate viz: All those two certain lots or parcels of land, situate in the town of St. Georges, Red Lion Hundred, New Castle County, Delaware, with the house, stable and other buildings thereon erected, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

No. 1. Beginning at a stake in the main street, south fifty-two degrees, west three feet two inches from a post and corner of land of David Ware, and running thence with his land, north fifty-two degrees, east one hundred and fifty-eight feet two inches to a stake; thence with other land of Doctor Latta, north thirty-nine and one-half degrees, west fifty feet to the corner of an old shed; thence by land of Henry L. Peckard, south fifty degrees, west one hundred and fifteen feet five inches to a stake; thence north forty degrees, west sixty-eight feet six inches to a stake and corner of land of J. Murphy; thence therewith south fifty-three degrees, west forty-three feet to a stake in Main street; thence with said Main street south forty degrees, east one hundred and fourteen feet seven inches to the place of beginning.

No. 2. Adjoining No. 1 and beginning at a stake in the new dividing line between McWhorter and Gam and a corner for McWhorter and Gam and thence by and with land of the said McWhorter north fifty-one degrees, east ninety-six feet to a stake in the line of the land of the heirs of Henry L. Peckard, deceased, thence therewith south thirty-nine and one-quarter degrees, east thirty-eight feet to a stake in a line of land of said Joseph Gam; thence south fifty-one degrees, west ninety-six feet to a stake by the heirs of said Sutton and others south fifty-six degrees and fifty-four minutes, east thirty-six feet six inches to another corner of land of Doctor Latta; thence by his land, south thirty-four degrees fifty-five minutes east fifty feet to a corner and thence by lands of said Sutton and others south fifty-six degrees and fifty-four minutes, west to a stake in a line of land of said Joseph Gam; thence south fifty-one degrees, west ninety-six feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Beginning at a spike on the northernly side of Main street, a corner for Sutton; thence with said side of said Main street, north thirty-four degrees, fifty-five minutes west eighty-one feet nine inches to a post in line of land now or formerly of J. Murphy; thence with his land north fifty-five degrees, twenty-five minutes east one hundred and thirty-eight feet to a stake and south thirty-four degrees, fifty-five minutes, east thirty-six feet six inches to a corner and north fifty-six degrees fifty-four minutes, east fifteen feet six inches to another corner of land of Doctor Latta; thence by his land, south thirty-four degrees fifty-five minutes east fifty feet to a corner and thence by lands of said Sutton and others south fifty-six degrees and fifty-four minutes, west to a stake in a line of land of said Joseph Gam; thence south fifty-one degrees, west ninety-six feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Mary E. McGovern and Albert J. McGovern, her husband, Mortgagees, and to be sold by
THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
Feb. 4, 1918.

TIME AND PLACE OF REGISTRATION OF GERMAN ALIEN ENEMIES

The following instructions has been issued by Martin F. Farry U. S. Marshal for the District of Delaware, as to the time and places where German Alien enemies must present themselves for registration, beginning February 4th, 1918.

Time of Registration

You are hereby notified that the registration of German alien enemies is fixed for the District of Delaware to Commence at six A. M. on February 4th, 1918 and to continue on each day successively thereafter between the hours of six A. M. and eight P. M., up to and including the 9th. day of February, 1918 at eight o'clock P. M.

Persons Required To Register

All natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the German Empire, or Imperial German Government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards who are within the United States and not actually naturalized as American Citizens are required to register as alien enemies.

NO FEES OR CHARGE TO REGISTRANTS FOR ADMINISTERING OATH OR FOR ANY OTHER REASON

That no fees are to be charged or gratuities accepted from registrants by registration officers for administering oath or for any other reason.

Place of Registration

In non-urban areas where a registrants place of residence is so located that he receives his mail from two post offices the registrants may elect which post office he is to register in, but he must immediately notify the other post office of his election.

All German alien enemies living outside of Wilmington must register at their respective post offices.

United States of America

Department of Justice

REGISTRATION OF ALIEN ENEMIES

SUGGESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS TO REGISTRANTS

Persons required to register should understand that in so doing they are giving proof of their peaceful dispositions and of their intention to conform to the laws of the United States.

Every registrant should read carefully the form of registration affidavit handed to him and ask the registration officer for explanation on all points not clear to him before attempting to fill out the blanks. Registration officers are instructed to give registrants all possible aid in the way of explanation and advice.

Each registrant is required to furnish four unmounted photographs of himself, not larger than 3 by 3 inches in size, on thin paper, with light background. All four photographs should be signed by the registrant across the face of the photographs, so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

Three blank forms of registration affidavit must be completely filled out by the registrant or his representative (with the exception of the blanks indicated to be filled out by the registration officer and the description of the registrant and the placing of finger prints on the blank) and must be produced by the registrant personally to the registration officer and be signed and sworn to by the registrant in the presence of and before the registration officer, who will fill in the description of the registrant and supervise the fixing of the finger prints and the attaching of the photographs. If the registrant can not write he must make his mark in the signature space and affix his left thumb print in the space provided opposite the signature space.

The finger printing is a method of identification and follows the practice observed in the military and the naval service of the United States.

The registrant is hereby informed that he must again present himself before the registration officer who took his oath after 10 days but before 15 days from the last day fixed for registration in his registration district to obtain a registration card, upon which he must sign his name, or make his mark, and place his thumb print in the presence of the registration officer.

SHERIFF'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF

a writ of Lev. Fac. to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, southeast corner of Eleventh and King streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY,
THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1918,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The following described real estate viz: All that certain lot or piece of land with the three-story brick dwelling thereon erected known as No. 914 West Fourth street, situate in the City of Wilmington, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fourth street between Adams and Jackson streets at the distance of 136 feet, westerly from the westerly side of Adams street and at the middle of the division wall between this house and the one adjoining on the east; thence southerly parallel with Adams street and passing through the centre of said wall ninety-two feet, two and one-half inches to the northernly side of an alley four feet wide leading into Adams street; thence westerly along said alley and parallel with Fourth street sixteen feet to a corner, thence northwardly parallel with Adams street and passing through the middle of an alley two feet two inches wide between this house and the one adjoining on the west, ninety-two feet two and one-half inches to a point in the said southerly side of Fourth street; and thence there-by easterly sixteen feet to the place of beginning. Be the contents thereof what they may; with the free and uninterrupted use of said alleys in common with others entitled thereto forever.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Finin and Annie Finin, his wife, Mortgagees, and to be sold by
THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del.,
Jan. 21, 1918.

Buicks AND Chevrolets

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1st, the CHEVROLET will advance \$50 per car in price. Get your order in NOW and

SAVE MONEY

We can take care of all orders received this month at former prices.

Buick and Chevrolet Cars
For Immediate Delivery

SHALLCROSS' GARAGE

E. M. SHALLCROSS, Prop.

Phone 110 for Demonstration.

TRANSCRIPT \$1.00

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

FOR THE MAN WHO IS GOING TO BUY A FORD CAR, NOW is a good time to buy. We can supply the car now but cannot promise for any definite future period. We have cars this week; we hope to have cars next week and next month and right along after that. But these are uncertain times. These are war times. "Uncle Sam" may want to use the factories of every motor car maker. Can't tell. So if you want a Ford Car give us your order without delay. The authorized Ford dealer listed below will give sharp attention to your order and make quick delivery. You need a Ford Car more and more every day; need it for the wide, all around usefulness in your business; need it because it is an established economy. Then don't wait, place your order today to make sure of delivery.

We follow the sale of every Ford Car with an "after service" that is efficient, prompt, courteous and economical. Ford owners are always sure of the use of their cars every day of the year.

H. A. BURRIS

PHONE 245

MIDDLETOWN